

January edition of *Pawler* just out.
Get one and have some fun. They are free at—
Campbell's Prescription Store,
Fort and Douglas Sts.
At the "Sign of the Camel."

The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S
COAL
100 Government St., Phone 83

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.



ENGLISH OAK WARE

BUTTER DISHES

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.50 each

BISCUIT JARS

\$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.00

Salad Bowls With Servers

\$7.50, \$12.00 and \$15.00 each.

TRAYS, DINNER GONGS, LIQUOR SETS, ETC., ETC.
Useful articles for every home. They will last a lifetime, as the oak is thoroughly seasoned and mounted in best silver plate on solid nickel. Each dish has a removable porcelain lining.

Challoner & Mitchell

Wishing You All A Prosperous
And Happy

NEW YEAR

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

The Independent Cash Grocers

Contractors Supplies
.....AND.....
General Hardware

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.
LIMITED

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Drawer 613.

Telephone 59.

Wall Paper Sale

Largest Stock
AND
Lowest Prices
IN
British Columbia

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street, 40 Fort Street.

GALEDONIAN

Distillers Company, Ltd. R. P. Rithet & Co., Agents.

20,000 ROLLS

NEW
NEAT
CHEAP

WALL PAPERS

INGRAINS, FROM 10c. per Single Roll

OTHER PAPERS, FROM 3c. per Single Roll

Mellor Bros. Ltd.

PHONE 812

WATSON'S AN INSPIRING
DUNDEE SPIRIT.

A WHIFF
OF HEATHER.

WHISKY.

Try a sack of the old reliable B. & K. Chick Food. The best food for chickens on the market. There is nothing "just as good."

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED

125 GOVERNMENT STREET.

B. & K. CHICK FOOD

Try a sack of the old reliable B. & K. Chick Food. The best food for chickens on the market. There is nothing "just as good."

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Poles Wanted

Tenders are wanted for the delivery of upwards of 250 electric light poles. Tenders can be sent in to the Company's office, 35 Yates street, on or before the 10th January, 1905. Specifications at the office.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

35 YATES STREET.

Japs Capture Another Hill

Besieging Forces at Port Arthur Get Another Important Strategical Point.

Togo Arrives at Tokio and Meets With a Tremendous Reception.

Tokio, Jan. 1.—(7 a. m.)—Sungshu mountain (Canonia hill) was stormed and captured yesterday (Saturday) by the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—The Emperor has presented Vice Admirals Togo and Kamimura with a number of articles, including watches, formerly worn by himself.

Vice Admiral Togo has declined the reception tendered him by the municipality of Tokio, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for such function.

Vice Admiral Togo will devote his time in Tokio conferring with Marquis Ito, president of the privy council; Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy; Vice Admiral Ijime, assistant chief of general staff; Rear Admiral Saito, vice minister of marine, and other members of the imperial staff, upon the plans for future conduct of naval warfare.

Vice Admiral Togo today attended the funeral of a number of officers and men who were killed at Port Arthur while serving under him. He read an elegy upon them.

Vice Admiral Togo addressed their spirits in the following words:

As I stand before your spirits, I can hardly express my feelings. Your personalities are fresh in my memory. Your corporeal existence has ceased but your passing from this world has been in the gallant discharge of your duty by virtue of which the enemy's fleet in this world has been completely disabled and our combined fleet holds undisputed command of the seas.

"I trust this will bring peace and rest to your spirits.

"It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of my presence in this city, whether I have been called by our Emperor, to render a report of our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed their earthly existence in the attainment of so important a result as that above mentioned."

BANK MANAGER ARRESTED.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 31.—C. T. Billingsley, president of the Capitol National Bank, which failed here last June with nearly a million dollars deposits, was indicted today on seven counts by the federal grand jury. Mr. Billingsley was arrested, gave a bond for \$10,000 and was released.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

New York, Dec. 31.—Frank H. Cooper, formerly vice president of the Siegel Cooper Company, died today at the home of his son, Wm. H. Cooper, in New Rochelle. Mr. Cooper was 61 years old. He was born in Holland and came to the United States 38 years ago last July. He was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered.

OREGON LAND FRAUDS.

No Surprise at Washington at News of Indictment of Senator.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The news of the indictment of Senator Mitchell and Representative Herrmann for conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands, had been fully expected for some time by those officially having to do with the case, and it, therefore, came as no surprise. Secretary of Interior Hitchcock consented to make a brief statement about the case. He said: "From information which has come to me from time to time, I am not surprised at the indictments. Of course, while we regret that men occupying such high stations in public life should get within the clutches of the law, nevertheless the interior department and the department of justice had their duty to perform. These land frauds indictments are the result of two years of most searching investigation and of a part of the unutterable determination of the president and administration to bring to justice all offenders against the law, be they high or low."

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

To prove what Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill will do—Your name and address on a post card will bring it—Has cured thousands already.

Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill has ushered in a new era in the treatment and cure of disease. Thousands who had given up hope have been restored to perfect health, and every cure seems to be perfect and permanent. Here is a case of Dyspepsia:

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors, and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, but since using Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. My old-time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill."—M. N. Duffee, 29 Coborne Street, Toronto.

A month's treatment at your druggist's for 50c. A sample free by addressing The Wilson-Pyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

POMMERY

In France and Great Britain where Champagne values are fixed by quality

POMMERY Stands First

LAW YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

the Day

At Ottawa

A Presentation to the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Date Filed for the Oath to Be Administered to the Members.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 31.—Mr. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, today quit the office which he has held for the past eight years. The staff of the department presented him with a beautiful silver service.

The cabinet today decided that he should take his course in the case of Thomas Cannach, of Carleton county, N. B., who is to be hanged at Cannach on January 12th. Last July he killed his wife's brother and attempted to kill two other persons.

Hon. Mr. Sifton leaves tomorrow for the East before the session opens.

Mrs. J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, who has been spending a month's holiday in the East, leaves for home tomorrow.

Dr. Flint, clerk of the House of Commons, is sending out letters to newly-elected members notifying them that commissioners appointed to administer the oath to members of the house will be in attendance, according to their duty, in chambers of the house at noon on Wednesday, January 11th.

The commissioners are: Dr. Flint;

McCord, law clerk; Colonel Smith, sergeant-at-arms, and Laplant, assistant clerk.

MELROSE COMPANY DINES THE STAFF

Recognition of Fidelity and Ability—Harmonious Relations Exemplified.

On Friday evening Levy's banquet hall, over his historic restaurant, was the scene of a very bright and festive gathering, when the entire staff of the Melrose Company met to enjoy a New Year dinner, invitations having been sent out to everyone in the company's employ on Christmas eve. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, the tables, arranged double fashion to seat the large party, doing credit to Mine Host Levy, whose genorous efforts to please the eye and fully satisfy the dinner man with good things from all present, as to call forth praise from all.

Mr. Newton, the popular manager of the company, was the first speaker, and in well-chosen words explained that the banquet was given to show the company's appreciation of the good work done by each and every one of the employees, and at the same time to celebrate the completion of a very satisfactory year's business. That it was so satisfactory, he stated, he attributed in a very large measure to the loyal manner in which all had performed their various duties. The increased volume of business showed conclusively that the public appreciated the excellent work done by the company's skilled workmen. He felt that the company had a better staff of men than any concern in the same business in the country, and to show the confidence that he had in the ability of the men to use their brains, as well as their mechanical skill, for the betterment of the company's interests, he was introducing a new idea whereby the men, by means of an "idea box," had a chance during the year of making suggestions which might prove of benefit to the company and to themselves, and which, if adopted, would bring reward to the authors.

The boy gave up. But the giving up hurt him. He struggled for a moment with his feelings, then he wept.

The tears did it. The policeman gave him the firecrackers. "I guess you'd better not fire any more of those," said the patrolman.

"Here," said the policeman, looking as fierce as a Japanese war-god, "give me those firecrackers."

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NOISY WELCOME

TO NEW YEAR

With Blast of Horn and Glad-some Clamor 1904 Passes Into 1905.

The old year drifted out last night with the usual clatter; a crowd made the streets and gave it a noisy reception with blare of horn and crackle of firecracker. At midnight the whistles shrieked a noisy crescendo, and with bells ringing, whistles sounding, horns blowing, and all manner of noise-making instruments making a din instead of the quiet of other midnights, venerable old 1904 passed off to be added to the years that have gone and are history. That Victoria and his wife and all the little Victorians enjoyed the farewell and welcome—it was a case of "The King is dead; long live the King!"—was evident from the merriment that reigned. It was a glad clavariet rather than a funeral to the late Mr. 1904.

Of course, this small boy was in evidence, his voice a bunch of firecrackers. His elders had their horns and they grunted a welcome to the year, often without due regard for the ear drums of unsuspecting passers-by; but it was with the firecracker that the small boy revelled.

Now the police who guard the people of the city said that firecrackers must not be exploded; there is a law against that. But the police are few and the small boys who would explode firecrackers are many; consequently many a firecracker exploded unseen by the police. There were some of the boys though who fell into the hands of the police.

One small boy had quite a run for his firecrackers; perhaps he is running yet. At 9:30 p. m., he turned into Broad street and bumped past wayfarers at a 2:40 clip. In his hand he held his charred firecrackers, also a piece of Chinaman incense with which he ignited them. Behind him came the Chief of Police. He was going some too, as George Ade would say. But a stern chase is a long one; the boy had the lead and he kept going. Both faded into the night away from the gaze of the bystanders who saw the pursuit, and they—like those who were asked whether it was the Lady or the Tiger—left the unsolved mystery of F. R. Sheldon's take-a-walk how the race ended. Was it the small boy or the chief?

Another small boy who fell foul of the constables with the forbidden cracklers in his hand met the hard heart of the policeman with his tears. Behind him came the Chief of Police. He was going some too, as George Ade would say. But a stern chase is a long one; the boy had the lead and he kept going. Both faded into the night away from the gaze of the bystanders who saw the pursuit, and they—like those who were asked whether it was the Lady or the Tiger—left the unsolved mystery of F. R. Sheldon's take-a-walk how the race ended. Was it the small boy or the chief?

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

JANUARY SALE

SALE
Commences
TUESDAY

This year as well as last we make reductions on all Winter Goods during the month of January instead of waiting till February as in former years. Our customers will appreciate this, as a bargain is doubly a bargain when coming at the right time. The following list will start the sale, and similar bargains will be listed in the daily papers every day during January. In the Dress Goods, Jacket and Men's Clothing Departments, we have never made such sweeping reductions:

SALE
Commences
TUESDAY

Men's Clothing

We might well use the word "Sensational" in connection with this Suit Sale for we know what effect it will have on those who read this news. Every Ten Dollar Suit in the Store will be offered during January at \$5.00. Every \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$20.00 Suit in the Store will be offered during January at \$8.00. Suit.

It's Simply This

We will open up a large Stock of Spring Clothing shortly, and while there is not much difference in Fall and Spring weights, the patterns are different, and we intend in this department—like the Ladies' Jacket Department—to have a brand new stock to show every season.

Our Clothing business is growing very rapidly—the result of keeping a very large stock at low prices.

Our Clothing customers who are any judge of value know we have been saying you \$2.50 to \$5.00 on every Suit purchased from us at \$10.00 to \$20.00 in the regular way.

Now we want to sell every Tweed Suit in the store—we are not particular about the Serge Suits, but they go at the same reductions we have gone to our very lowest notch in price reductions. In deciding on \$5.00 and \$8.00 as the Clearance Price, the actual loss we would make in doing this was not the only consideration, but how low would we have to make the price to be sure and accomplish our object.

Now for Men's Overcoats

Our Stock of Overcoats (not Rain-coats) sorted into three prices: \$2.50 for \$5.00 and \$7.50 Overcoats. \$5.00 for \$10.00 Overcoats. \$7.50 for \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50 Overcoats.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits in Tweeds and Fancy Worsted

\$2.75 for \$4.00 and \$4.50 Suits. \$3.75 for \$5.00 and \$6.50 Suits. \$4.75 for \$7.50 Suits.

Boys' Norfolk Suits

\$1.50 for Tweed Suits, regular value \$2.50 and \$3.00.

\$2.50 for Tweed Suits, value to \$4.00. \$3.50 for Tweed Suits, value to \$5.00.

Our Annual Sale of Men's Hats at one dollar commences Tuesday, January 3rd. Once a year we freshen up our stock in this way. Regular prices \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Dress Goods

Sale prices 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00. Regular prices 25c., to \$3.50 per yard, as follows:

All Wool Serge, 44 in. wide. Colors: Myrtle, Brown, Pearl, Cadet and Navy. Good value at 25c. For the sale, 15c. yard.

50c. Materials at 25c. In the lot are Pink, Red, Cream and Champagne Lustres, Plain Sponges and Fancy Tweed Mixtures. Colors—Grey, Brown and Green.

50c., 75c. and \$1.00 Materials at 35c. yard: Basket and Granite Cloths in Green and Blue; Tweed Mixtures in Fancy Effects with raised spots; colors, Greens, Fawns, Grey, Champagne and Navy; suitable for Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses.

Fawn, Myrtle and Green Panama Cloth, Canvas Weaves—Colors: Reseda, Grey, Champagne, Fawn, Nile and Navy; also some with Fancy Mixtures. Colors—Grey, Champagne and Navy; suitable for Shirt Waist Suits and Children's Dresses.

50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 Materials at 50c. yard: New line of Home Spun Mixtures, arrived late, made to sell at \$1.00. A full range of colors in this line, Panama Cloth in Cardinal, Navy and Green.

56-inch Tweeds in Fancy Grey Stripe, and many ends of Tweeds suitable for Skirts. All at 50c. a yard.

Dress Materials at \$1.00, value \$1.50 to \$3.50; This lot includes all our 54-inch and 56-inch Tweeds and Utens Spuns and a line of Cloths and Flannels in plain stripe, also all the \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 Dress Patterns, all at \$1.00 yard.

Note—The patterns sold only in the dress lengths.

Black Dress Materials; a great offering at 45c. a yard, value 75c. and \$1.00; Fancy Mohair, Silk Spot Mohair, Crepe de Chinos, Spot and Stripe Canvas Cloths, Raised Effects in Canvas, Herringbone Fancy Effects, Green, Blue and Crepes; value 75c. to \$1. for 50c. a yard.

Dress Materials at 35c. a yard, were 50c.

About 500 yards of Fancy Voiles and net striped materials.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Materials at 75c. yard; Fancy Etamines in Broken Checks and Stripes; also Fancy Black Goods of Raised Spots, Stripes and Figures. All at 75c. a yard.

JACKETS

All the Jackets in Stock will be offered in this Sale. Women's Jackets, Misses' Jackets, Children's Jackets; 499 Jackets in all.

Women's Jackets

Loose Back Style, Colors—Fawn and Black. Sizes, 32 to 44 (72 in this assortment). Prices, \$12.50 to \$65.00. To be sold as follows:

\$12.50 Jackets for \$6.50.

\$13.50 and \$14.50 Jackets for \$7.50.

\$15.00 Jackets for \$8.50.

\$17.50 Jackets for \$10.00.

\$20.00 and \$22.50 Jackets for \$12.50.

\$25.00 and \$27.50 Jackets for \$15.50.

\$30.00 and \$35.00 Jackets for \$20.00.

\$40.00 and \$45.00 Jackets for \$25.00.

\$50.00 Jackets for \$35.00.

\$65.00 and \$75.00 Jackets for \$40.00.

Women's Jackets

Tight Fitting. Colors—Fawns and Blacks; 106 Jackets in this assortment: \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$3.75.

\$12.50 and \$15.00 Jackets for \$6.50.

\$17.50 and \$20.00 Jackets for \$8.50.

\$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 and \$45.00 Jackets for \$10.00.

Misses' Loose Fitting Coats

Colors and Black. Sizes, 12 to 18 years. Prices as follows:

\$4.50 and \$5.00 Jackets for \$3.50.

\$5.50 and \$6.00 Jackets for \$4.50.

\$7.00 and \$7.50 Jackets for \$5.50.

\$8.50 and \$9.00 and \$10.50 Jackets for \$6.50.

\$12.50 and \$13.50 Jackets for \$7.50.

Misses' Tight Fitting Coats

Sizes 12 to 18 years. Fawn and Black Coverts and Plain Viscous. Prices as follows:

\$7.50 and \$10.00 Jackets for \$3.75.

\$10.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 Jackets for \$6.50.

Children's Coats, Half and Full Lengths

Tweeds, Sponges and Coatings, all Looses, Plain and Belted Back. Prices \$2.00 to \$10.00. Half and Three-quarter Lengths. To be sold as follows:

32 Coats; Prices \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50, for \$1.50.

25 Coats; Prices \$3.00 and \$3.50, for \$2.50.

42 Coats; Prices \$4.00 and \$4.50, for \$3.50.

38 Coats, \$5.50 to \$10.00, for \$4.75.

Full Lengths

Prices, \$4.00 to \$15.00, as follows:

15 Coats; Prices \$4.00 and \$5.00, for \$3.50.

15 Coats; Prices \$5.50 and \$6.50, for \$4.50.

25 Coats; Prices \$7.50 and \$8.50, for \$6.00.

21 Coats; Prices \$9.50, \$10.00 and \$10.50, for \$7.50.

12 Coats; Prices \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00, for \$9.00.

WE NEVER OFFERED JACKETS AT SUCH LOW PRICES.

Men's and Women's Shoes

About 1,000 Pairs Go on Sale

Men's Shoes

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Double Soled, Seamed and Nailed; Value \$3.00, for \$1.90.

Men's Box Calf Blucher, Medium Weight Sole, Value \$3.50, for \$1.90.

Men's Box Calf Blucher, Heavy Single Sole and Medium Double Sole, Value \$3.75 and \$4.00, for \$1.90.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Double Sole with Heavy Drill Lining, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Leather Lined, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Blucher Cut, Kid Lined, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90.

Men's Box Calf Shoes, Double Sole with Heavy Drill Lining, Value \$4.50, for \$2.90.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director

THE YEAR 1904—A REVIEW.

At 12 o'clock last night the fourth year of the Twentieth Century ticked out. Taken all in all, it has not been unusually eventful, and yet it has not been without its exceptional phases. Events have occurred which in some respects will render it memorable. Years, like the individual who measures his span of life by them, have each their differences, peculiarities, expressions and complexions, which mark them out as singular. It would be very difficult for us to point to any one year of our lives and say that it was not differentiated in some remarkable manner from its immediate or any one of its predecessors. If we were asked offhand to distinguish 1904 in some special way, we should say that it was remarkable alike for its great war-making and for its peace-making character. In these respects it was the product of what went before. The war between Russia and Japan had been brooding since the loss of Port Arthur to the Japanese at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, and as to peace a Hague tribunal had already provided for the arbitration of international difficulties. It was left to 1904 in which to culminate the peace propensities of the nations in a series of treaties all based on a common plan of agreement for reference. No doubt the war now going on, as well as the South African war, tended very much towards this end. There is nothing like the terrible results of war to emphasize the desire for peace; and if these two wars have brought with them much of bloodshed and disaster they have also brought much of profit as lessons. They have afforded the "horrible example" to the peoples of the world. It is not certain that the nations desire to refrain from war so much on account of the immoral principle involved as on account of the great expense and awful material consequences which ensue. We doubt that man is much less of a fighting animal than he ever was. Civilization, however, has given him more sense, and he very carefully calculates the chances of being thrashed by "the other fellow or the amount of approbrium or glory, as the case may be, which may follow. As a man seldom fights in cold blood he, therefore, if he stops to think it over, seldom fights at all. The arts of diplomacy are called in. This is the age of reason. The nation is as the people are. Roosevelt thinks a nation, like a man, should always fight in a just cause, and that without the means of warfare and the training to fight, a nation will be put upon. At the same time he has been most prominent in making the present national fad of treaty-making fashionable. The two positions are quite consistent. A man who can't fight has a poor chance to get his rights; but if he can fight he don't require to. That, we think, is Roosevelt's freely interpreted. The beginning of the year just closed found the two combatant nations sparing for an opening, and it was not long before active hostilities commenced. The beginning of a new year after a hard-fought campaign, leaves the issue still undecided, but with every point so far in favor of the Japanese. The present war, any more than the Boer war, could hardly have been avoided. The traditional policy of the Russian Government looked to a naval base on the Pacific ocean, and to that end the possession of Manchuria was necessary. Equally was the existence of a powerful nation like Russia in possession of a portion of China a menace to Japan, if not to all other nations with an interest in the trade of the Orient. Russia, judged by her insidious system of aggression, could not be trusted. Only force could repel the Russian designs, and for that reason the Japanese have the sympathy of all but one or two of the civilized nations, who are the political allies of her great opponent.

For lack of space we have reserved a brief review of the politics of Europe for another occasion. Suffice it to say that no events of a serious nature have occurred to mar the peaceful relations of the powers. At the opening of the year negotiations were in progress for the settlement of the Venezuelan troubles by arbitration, and they passed quietly out of notice. The seizure by Russia of a number of merchant vessels very nearly involved her in trouble with several of the nations, more particularly with Great Britain, but these were avoided by restitution or compensation after the usual formalities were observed. A more serious complication for Russia arose through the firing on fishing fleets by the Russian squadron on the way to the Far East. Great Britain was thoroughly aroused over the episode and war was only averted by unusual forbearance on the part of the British Government, and by prompt recognition of what was claimed to be, and undoubtedly was, an egregious error on the part of the Russian admiral, with reference to the full investigation to the Hague tribunal. During the year the British sent an expedition into the heart of Tibet. The "mission" was under the direction of Colonel Youngusband, who succeeded, with but few casualties, in reaching the Holy City, and there obtaining a treaty in recognition of the rights of Great Britain. Opinions are still divided as to the diplomatic results of the mission. Russia was inclined to resent this action on the part of Great Britain, and had she not been embroiled in war with Japan would probably have offered more serious opposition. The United States, by a clever coup, was able to secure territory in Central America, and materially strengthen her position in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, which is now an assured fact.

The death list includes such distinguished men as Herbert Spencer, H. M. Stanley, Paul Kruger, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Duke of Cam-

bridge and Senator Hanna, all men of outstanding prominence in their respective spheres. Herbert Spencer exercised, next to Darwin, perhaps, the most profound influence on the philosophy of the day, and Paul Kruger's mark in the affairs of South Africa cannot be said to be less notable in its way. The list also includes Governor Bobrikhoff, of Finland, and Minister of the Interior Von Plehve, of Russia, both of whom met death at the assassin's hand. These men are most important in connection with the events with which they were associated. They belonged to an order of things in Russia towards uprooting which tremendous efforts are being made by social and political reformers, and their deaths were symptoms of the coming revolution, which may be bloody or peaceful as the resistance to it is strong or weak. Of course, there is in all the countries of the world a long annual death roll of men and women prominent in every sphere of life, but space will not permit even brief reference to them.

During the early part of the year more especially there were wars and rumors of war, floods, disasters at sea and on land, and holocausts, which might have been held, and probably were held by many, to be portents of the day of doom, so frequent were they and so devastating. Locally, we had the loss of the Clallam, which ranks in the minds of our readers with those other sad events—the loss of the Pacific and the Islander, and the Point Ellipse disaster. This was shortly followed by the burning of the steamer Queen near the mouth of the Columbia River. The year opened with one of the most frightful of modern theatre disasters, in the Iroquois of Chicago, which took fire. Nearly a thousand lives were lost. Then there was the burning of the pleasure steamer in Long Island Sound, New York—the General Slocum—by which nearly a thousand more lives were sacrificed. Not very long after that the ship Norge struck a rock in the North Atlantic and about seven hundred persons found a watery grave. There were disastrous fires in Baltimore, Toronto, Rochester, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Nanaimo, Victoria, Dawson and Halifax. Many railway collisions and accidents of other kinds occurred by which numerous lives were lost. Colliery disasters occurred at Nanaimo, Morissette and a very serious one at Pittsburgh, where 200 miners were entombed. Throughout the eastern part of the continent generally one of the longest and most severe winters for many years was experienced, which was followed in the spring by floods in many parts. Taken all in all, we do not remember so many and so severe casualties being crowded into the space of a few months as was the case the early part of last year.

Politically it was a momentous year for Canada and the United States. Residential elections in the United States and general elections in Canada had many features in common, with somewhat similar results. Theodore Roosevelt, leading the Republicans, and Sir Wilfrid, leading the Liberals, both swept the country for their sides. Following upon the general elections in Canada are four Provincial elections, Quebec and Prince Edward Island already held and in favor of the Liberals—and Ontario and Nova Scotia. The date of the latter has not yet been fixed, but in Ontario the campaign is in full swing. The Premiers of all these Provinces decided to take advantage of the "blood tide" of victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Political events in the Dominion of Canada have included the organization of the Railway Commission with Hon. A. G. Blair as Chairman, and his dramatic resignation from the same; the passing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme in its amended form, and the appointment of a commission to take charge of the construction of the Eastern section; the taking in of Hon. Mr. Emerson to succeed Mr. Blair to the Dominion Cabinet; the taking in of Chas. Hyman, of London, Ont., to keep company with Senator Templeman as Minister without Portfolio; the translation of Sir Richard Cartwright to the Senate; the visit of Hon. Raymond Prentaine to the Pacific coast to enquire into the fisheries and marine matters that required adjustment before the elections came off, and the following on previous to the elections of a party made up of Grand Trunk Pacific officials and others more or less associated with the new railway scheme; the passing and putting into operation of a clause in the Tariff Act to prevent the "dumping" of American goods in the Canadian market; the dismissal of Lord Dunonald and the threatened resignation of the Auditor-General, and the heated discussions which followed upon both; the appointment of Mr. Hewitt Stostock to the Senate in the place of Senator Reid, deceased; the delegation from the Provincial Government to interview the Dominion authorities, at the latter's request, to discuss fishery matters and the basis of a possible settlement; the resignation of Mr. Justice Drake and the appointment of Messrs. L. P. Duff and Aulay Morrison, M. P., to the Supreme Court Bench of the Province; the subvention of a line of steamers from British Columbia ports to Mexico; the permission given to canners to export in British Columbia with fish traps; and the invitation extended to Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories, to send a delegation to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government with respect to the formation of a new Province, or of new Provinces, in that country. This was in pursuance of the demands of the Territories made for some years for recognition of Provincial autonomy. The proceedings of the coming conference will be watched with great interest by all the other Provinces, and more particularly by the Governments of British Columbia and Manitoba, which are making demands upon Ottawa for increased recognition in the way of subsidy. So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the foregoing are the principal matters of more particular interest to British Columbia. There are others probably which we cannot call to mind.

The ranks of the British Columbia pioneers are rapidly thinning out. Prominent among those whom we call to mind as having passed away during 1904 are Sir Jos. Trutch, then resident in Eng-

Cut This Out for 1905

There's so much bad in the best of us—
And so much good in the worst of us,
That it hardly becomes any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

If you get any medicine from Shotbolt, whose name is hidden in the above, you will be perfectly satisfied with yourself and everyone that you will not wish to talk about anybody more to praise. Among your good resolutions for 1905 let this be found: "I will trade with Shotbolt—the Pioneer Druggist—this coming year, and save money."

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land; Hon. Senator Reid, who for years was a leading man of affairs in the Cariboo district; A. R. Milne, C. M. G., distinguished his capacity as collector of customs; John Fanning, the widely known and greatly esteemed curator of the Provincial Museum; A. B. W. Ackman, an esteemed and able lawyer; J. P. Plauta, the prominent citizen of Nanaimo; Harry Saunders, long associated with the grocery trade and local mining industries; Jacob Sehl, one of the oldest furniture men of the province; Jos. Page, of late years clerk of the police court. The list, however, is too long to go into further details. Their familiar faces are missed, and their good deeds remind us of the place they filled in the work of pioneer development.

The Province and Canada generally have been remarkably free from labor troubles. Not so the United States. Two of the largest strikes in the country have recently occurred. We refer to the disastrous mining strikes in the state of Colorado, which were finally settled, practically, by force of arms after a long and sanguinary struggle; and to the meat packers' strike in Chicago, during which an army of persons went out. A settlement was finally arrived at by arbitration. The money loss of these disputes has been estimated at a sum aggregating many millions of dollars.

The people of the United States have evolved three rather remarkable women who have come into being about as much naturally as any other three women of their times—Mrs. Maybrick, who last year was released from an English prison after serving a long term for alleged poisoning of her husband; "Nan" Patterson, who is on trial charged with shooting the bookmaker Young, her paramour; and Mrs. Chadwick, an adventuress, who has had remarkable success in obtaining loans from moneyed men on fictitious securities. They have furnished a vast amount of "copy" of the kind that is apparently most relished by the majority of American readers.

In provincial politics nothing striking has occurred. The Province has enjoyed a settled form of party government, the benefits of stability and freedom from turmoil. The present government has sought to bring the finances of the province to a state of equilibrium, and this has been accomplished by economy in all departments and the raising of more taxes. Taxation, indeed, is the one subject upon which there has been a real division of opinion, and that not as to the amount necessary to be raised, but on account of its incidence. For the purpose of investigating that phase of the subject a commission has been appointed, two by-elections are held, and which a new government was successful. During the year two new members of the government were appointed. Hon. F. J. Fulton, Provincial Secretary, and E. C. Cotton, President of the Council. One task that the government had to perform was the settling of the oil and coal lands of East Kootenay should be opened to the public. There were fears that the policy adopted would lead to much private litigation, but so far the results have proved the wisdom of the methods adopted. The province has not become responsible for adjudging priority of claimants and disputes have apparently adjusted themselves.

Two of the large industries of the province have suffered severely, salmon canning and lumbering. The first was due to expected smallness of the run of salmon in the Fraser river, rendered smaller than usual on account of the depredation of the spawning beds through the unscrupulous methods of the American canners in not observing any close season and the consequent inability of a normal supply of salmon reaching the upper reaches of the river. An agreement, it is understood, has been reached, whereby it will be possible to obviate the evil in future. The depression in the lumber business is due to two causes, one being over-production on both sides of the border and the other the failure of the Dominion government to protect our lumbermen in their own markets of the Northwest and Manitoba, which have been captured by their American competitors. The situation is a serious one, affecting every phase of the industry, and depending in the future for remedial legislation of an effective character.

General business throughout the province has been good, and prospects for this year are bright. The two industries that have succeeded are agriculture and mining. The former, especially in the horticultural branch, has witnessed marked development and success, despite a few unfavorable conditions. It is impossible yet to state with certainty what will compare with last year's mining. With the exception of Cariboo the producing districts have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. In addition to that, prospecting and development have been fairly active. The very unfavorable conditions which affect Cariboo have been dealt with in previous issues.

Canada as a whole has enjoyed remarkable prosperity. One feature of its expansion is the great volume of immigration into the Northwest. That with the harvesting of a large crop for which good prices have been obtained, has stimulated the entire prairie country, and the reactive influence upon the manufacturing industry and trade of the eastern provinces has been most marked. It has also stimulated railway enterprises and stimulated development, and there are two more transcontinental schemes in process of development in order to share in the business being created. Naturally British Columbia is feeling the effects of the increased attention being paid to the West, and on its own account as well it is attracting a special and valued class of immigration interested in agricultural possibilities of the Province, and particularly from fruit-growing and dairying points of view. Land has never been in such demand, and the peculiar conditions require men and their means to undertake the improvements necessary to success. We may incidentally refer here to the prospects of activity in Southeast Kootenay oil fields, contiguous to which is much good land for settlement.

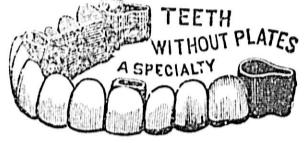
Municipally in Victoria the year has been one of great expansion. We need only refer to the extensive public works that have been carried out and that are still in prospect. The practical completion of the reclamation of the James Bay flats, and the commencement of the C. P. R. hotel, together with the other improvements made by that company, are important factors in our growth. Local drainage facilities and the agitation for improved system of waterworks are important elements of the general scheme of improvement. The inauguration of the C. P. R. service to Seattle is another link in the chain of our commercial connections. Building operations have been unusually active, and more residences have been constructed than in any year since the days of the boom. Commercial business is on the increase, and the principal interest to British Columbia. There are others probably which we cannot call to mind.

The ranks of the British Columbia pioneers are rapidly thinning out. Prominent among those whom we call to mind as having passed away during 1904 are Sir Jos. Trutch, then resident in Eng-

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends the Compliments of the Season and announcing our January Sale, which commences Tuesday next.

See Page 3 for Full Particulars



Perfectly Painless Dentistry at The West Dental Parlors

Until New Year, appointments will be made for at least 25 per cent. reduction on Gold Crown and Bridge work, and Plate Dentures. Remember the fees are only reduced as an inducement to have your Dental work done up to that date—the quality and skillfulness will always be the same.

Please call early and examine specimens of the kind of work you may expect, with definite estimates and thorough explanation free.

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Manufacturers, Vancouver, B. C.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg most respectfully to solicit your vote and influence at the forthcoming municipal election.

H. E. LEVY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I would respectfully solicit your vote and influence at the forthcoming municipal election.

J. E. ANDERSON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH WARD.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your vote and influence on my behalf are kindly solicited at the forthcoming municipal election.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS.

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By Doing

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Three acres, extensive recreation grounds; gymnasium, Cadet corps organized.

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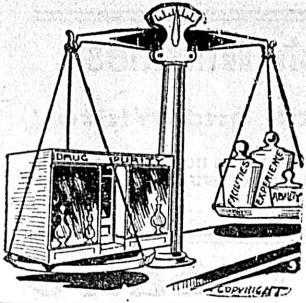
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Phones 425 and 450.

FOR SALE

\$100 cash and \$25 per month will buy a new modern Bungalow in James Bay. Sewer, light, etc. Much better than paying rent.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FOR THE BOYS

FOOTBALLS—\$1.50, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.

Don't forget his annual Pocket Knife of best Sheffield steel; 300 varieties in stock

At FOX'S, 78 Gov't Street.



FOOTBALLS

Of the Best English make; Punching Bags and Boxing Gloves. We keep the Best that are made, also a large assortment of Golf Clubs, Hockey, etc.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 Government St.

Card of Thanks

We take this opportunity of thanking our numerous patrons and friends for the kind patronage extended us during the year just closed, and hope to merit a fair share of the same, throughout the year upon which we are just entered. Wishing all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Yours respectfully,
J. TEAGUE.

B. C. Drug Store
27 Johnson St., near Store. Phone 356.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Williams & Co. for Dress Shirts.

Cutlery at Cheapside.

Carving Sets at Cheapside.

Williams & Co. for Xmas Ties.

Williams & Co. for Underwear and Pyjamas.

New Year cards at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Xmas Neckwear.

Sets or prayer and hymn books for 50 cents at Hibben's.

A Small Monthly Rent

Buy a Home Near the Centre of the City.

Five-roomed dwelling with bath, sewer connection; close to tram line—Price.....\$1,000

TERMS.

Cash \$300.00

Balance, \$75 every six months until paid.

P. R. BROWN,
LIMITED.

Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

Flemish Stoneware, Steins, in two sizes, \$1.50, \$2.50 each, at Weller Bros., Government street.

Williams & Co. for Ties and Cravats. Office requisites for the new year at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.

Victoria Poultry Show entries close 5th January.

Buy Your Clothes

In the city and save your money. We have a limited number of SUITINGS and OVERCOATING, that we are selling at

Big Reductions

Call and we will show you that we mean it.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort Street.

Schools Reopen.—The public schools will reopen on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3rd.

St. Barnabas Social.—Another social will be held in St. Barnabas' school room next Tuesday evening.

Cadet Corps.—The cadet corps must appear at school in uniform on Tuesday, as a guard will be required for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Paper on Forestry.—A meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Tuesday evening at the Parliament buildings, when Mr. Anderson will give a paper on Forestry.

Monthly Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held in the rooms at the Market Hall on Tuesday next at 11 a. m.

Club Dance Friday.—The postponed dance of the Twentieth Century Club will be held at A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening next, Miss Thain and Mr. Fauteux providing the music.

Lectures Resumé.—Mrs. Nellie Galt Foster, who has been spending her Christmas holidays with friends in Seattle, will resume her course of lectures at the K. of P. hall this evening.

The Tuesday Club.—The Tuesday Club will hold its regular meeting on the 3rd instant at the Alexander Club at 4 p. m., the subject being "Christmas." The papers on the subject that were omitted at the last meeting will be read at this.

C. O. F. Meeting.—The Companions of the Forest will hold their next regular meeting on Jan. 5th, when the election of officers will take place. All members are asked to attend. After the meeting they will hold one of their famous social dances in Sir William Wallace hall.

And Still They Go.—With the close of the year four more of the locally engaged employees of the naval dockyard at Esquimalt have received the unheeded notification that their services are no longer required. The total of employees released since the rumors of dockyard closing took definite form is about sixteen.

Amateur Orchestra.—The practice for the amateur orchestra will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday instead of Thursday, this week. It is the intention to have a business meeting previous to the rehearsal, and to elect officers for the society. All wishing to join or to take part in any way are invited to attend this meeting, which will commence at 8 o'clock.

Stationary Engineers.—At a meeting of the Victoria Stationary Engineers' Association, held last Thursday evening in their rooms, five Sisters block, the following officers were elected for 1905: President, Mr. M. Hutchison; vice president, Mr. T. Watson; secretary, Mr. A. M. Atkinson; treasurer, Mr. G. Barnacleough; conductor, Mr. L. Hunter.

Sacred Cantata.—A sacred cantata will be held in St. Barnabas' school, St. Barnabas' church this afternoon at 2:30. The arrangements are as follows: Anthem, "As the Heart Panteth"; choruses, "Remember Me, O Mighty One"; "Jesus Saves Me Now"; "Happy Are We"; "The Happy Home Above"; and "Along the River of Time"; solo, "Jesus Loves the Children"; Lester Jones, Arthur Green, and G. Miller; choruses, "Rest of the Wary" and "God is Good"; anthem, "The Lord Will Be a Refuge" and chorus, "Put Thou Thy Trust in God."

Enjoyable Evening.—The second concert of the winter series took place on Friday, Dec. 30th, at the Craigflower public school house. The programme was filled by the St. Saviour's mandolin band and library club, who gave a very enjoyable evening. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Grayson of a beautiful silk umbrella, and a merschaum pipe to Mr. Ross for their kind services to the mission during the winter. The evening's programme concluded with the singing of "God Save the King," after which refreshments were served. The next concert takes place the last Friday in January, which will be rendered by the Craigflower amateur dramatic company.

A Mexican Vice Consul.—Mr. John Hamilton Rickaby yesterday received what may be considered a New Year's token of unusual interest in the shape of an official notification from the government of Mexico of his appointment as vice consul for the province of British Columbia. In connection with this appointment there is a story which, as a surprising coincidence, is well worth relating. It seems that during his recent visit to the East, Mr. Rickaby, in calling on one of the firms in Montreal, was more than astonished and gratified at the unusually hearty welcome which he received from his friend and two other gentlemen who happened to be in the former's office. After the surprise and mutual felicitations, explanations followed, when it was found that the three Montrealers had at that very moment assembled to draft a letter to Mr. Rickaby, whom they thought was then quietly attending to his business in Victoria, requesting him to accept the Mexican vice consulship. The receipt of the official notification yesterday was the outcome of the meeting.

Donations Acknowledged.—The following Christmas donations are gratefully acknowledged by the manager of the Home for the Aged and Infirm: Mrs. Van Tassel, fruit and preserves; Mrs. Franklin, clothing and magazines; Mrs. George J. Johnston, goose; Mrs. S. Cisco papers; Mrs. E. Smart, clothing; Mrs. Frank Barnard, oranges; Mrs. George J. Johnston, goose; Mrs. S. Chamberlin (talented street) clothing and magazines; Mrs. J. H. Todd and family, four sacks potatoes; Misses John, ham and bacon; Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas, two bottles whisky, one large orange and one large box of apples; Mr. Morrison, feeding matter; Mr. C. Kent, parcel of Tic-Tacs; F. R. Stewart & Co., turkeys; F. C. & Co., oranges and sweets; Mr. R. Smith & Co., box cakes; B. C. Fruit & Commission Co., box apple, scrap book; Mr. J. D. McNiven, P. P., one box Japs and two pounds figs; A. Friend, cake, plum pudding, chicken and fruit; Phoenix Brewing Co., two dozen beer; Colonist and Times, daily papers, and Mining Exchange, Mr. N. Shakespeare, reading matter.

Keep the Babies Warm.—The youngsters will have with delight the arrival at Messrs. Weller Bros., Government street, of a large consignment of fine Saxony Crile Blankets, all pure wool, three sizes at \$2.35, \$3.00 and \$3.75 per pair. Excellent value and splendid quality. Weller Bros. have a large quantity for Fine Blankets, Comforters and Quilts. See their stock before purchasing.

Next drawing for the White Swan Soap Gramophone takes place January, 1905

McClary's famous Stores and Stalls at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Water Sets at Cheapside.

Williams & Co. for Boys' Reefs and Suits.

Take the V. & S. runway and steamer Iroquois for Nanaimo. A delightful trip among the islands.

B. Williams & Co. for Men's and Boys' Fine sweaters.

Comic Xmas Cards, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Williams & Co. for Xmas Suspenders (Boxed).

—Wring out the old, wring in the new. It will be easy if you use a Para-heat-heating Watering Can. It runs like a bicycle, has solid rubber rolls, guaranteed by the manufacturers. It has the now locking device for fastening to the tub. Price \$1.85. Others at \$2.75 and \$3.25. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

Williams & Co. for Deut's Dogskin Gloves.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Garrison Won Championship.

The Garrison eleven won the city league championship by defeating Victoria United with a score of 3 goals to 2 at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The struggle was a very hard one, as the two teams proved to be evenly matched. At one time the score was 2-2, in favor of Victoria, but the soldiers quickly equalized and shortly afterwards made the winning goal. The field was in a fairly good condition, only one or two spots being treacherous.

The Game.

J. Lawson kicked off for Victoria United, and the ball was smartly captured and returned by the Garrison. Contrary to the usual run of things in games between these two elevens, Victoria pressed from the start, and S. Lorimer cleverly headed a pass from C. S. Thompson. Worrall cleared and the Garrison made a sudden rush. A misunderstanding among the United backs enabled Simeon to score. Finlayson expected Goward or Schwengen to clear the ball and Simons' shot took him by surprise. Encouraged by the jubilant shouts of their comrades, the Garrison played more bravely, but Victoria kept pressing. Lawson's York tested Worrall with hard shots, but the soldier boy cleared in fine style. Matthews, the Garrison outside left, then made a dangerous dribble, but Goward saved in the nick of time. The Garrison came again and Finlayson cleared with a hard punch. The Victoria forwards then attacked vigorously, but they failed to beat Worrall, who treated the spectators to a splendid save. The soldier forwards obtained possession of the ball and Finlayson was again called upon to lead. The Garrison was then awarded a free kick and Byrne sent the leather to Matthews, who promptly bashed it at the goal. Gowen made one of the prettiest of the day by kicking the ball out with a peculiar back twist. Another attack was successfully repulsed by Finlayson. A Victoria rush resulted in a corner kick. Byrne being forced to send the ball behind. Gowen put in a fine shot, but the Garrison backs cleared. Victoria kept pegging away and the ball was nearly always in Garrison territory, although several times Matthews broke away. During a vigorous attack, Victoria was awarded a free kick. Gowen and Schwengen sent the ball to Matthews, who headed it at the goal. Worrall cleared, but S. Lorimer got the leather and bashed it into the net—1 all. Both teams were now playing a great game, and the rival goalkeepers were called upon to save in quick succession. A couple of minutes later, half time was called. When play was resumed the soldiers pressed home, but Schwengen saved, and a moment later Finlayson stopped a dangerous shot. Victoria at this time had a splendid chance to win. York sent in a hard shot, but Worrall cleared. The ball went down the field with a rush and the Garrison cleared a corner kick. The Victoria backs cleared, and the white-shirted forwards took the ball towards the soldiers' goal. KoD. Worrall, a flame-tutu, now saw. A corner resulted and C. S. Thompson planted the ball in exactly the right spot. S. Lorimer gave Victoria the lead by sending it into the net—2-1. Victoria's supporters became very enthusiastic, but the soldiers spoiled things by making a sudden rush. Matthews put in a beautiful centre and Hazelwood scored—two all. Encouraged by this success, the Garrison made a fierce rush, but Thompson saved by robbing the forwards of the ball and sending it to Berkeley. Berkeley passed to York, who almost scored, but Worrall kicked out just in time. The soldiers made another combined rush and Crisp tried a long shot. The ball just grazed Finlayson's fingers and landed in the net—3-2. The Victoria boys then realized that matters were very serious. Capt. Goward put Schwengen on the forward line and Simeon at full back. The change was a good one, for Bertie immediately made things lively for the Garrison sentinel. He all but scored, and from that time on the soldiers had so many narrow escapes that their comrades in the grand stand fairly shivered with apprehension. Victoria pressed desperately; York, Schwengen and J. Lorimer tried their hardest to score, but the ball refused to reach the Garrison net. Worrall was in his best form and he made some splendid saves. A free kick by Goward almost resulted in a goal, but Williams cleared. In the last five minutes Victoria bombarded the Garrison goal, but all their attempts failed, and when the whistle blew, the soldiers had won the championship.

For the winners S. Lorimer, centre half, was very much in evidence. His head work was magnificent, and he saved the situation time and again. As usual, the full backs, Byrne and Williams, played with machine-like precision, and the Victoria forwards found it very difficult to pass them. Worrall, in a good player, a very reliable game, and Price, the partners of S. Lorimer, at half back, watched the Victoria forwards very closely, and they also fed their own forwards at every opportunity. Matthews was the most dangerous forward, but Phillips needed a good deal of looking after. Hazelwood, Crisp and Simons were in good form, their combination being first class.

For Victoria C. S. Thompson, left half, was, perhaps, the star. He worked desperately hard and gave the forwarders splendid opportunities. Hazelwood found him a difficult man to pass.

Goward, at full back, had all made some sensational saves, and as usual he was as cool as ice. Schwengen, after an absence of two seasons, and although he did not display his old form, he strengthened the team considerably, and his kicking was a masterpiece. Finlayson played well in the Old Testament, and the whole team is noted that no one shall kill or take more than 250 in the course of a season. This section of the Victoria team was in the forward line. S. Lorimer, L. York and J. Lorimer were in good trim, and they kept up a hard clip all the time, the first mentioned being very noticeable. The Victoria team, with his two paraded front fingers, was the only word which describes their condition. The referee, F. Williamson of M. S. Bonaventure, was very impartial, and his work satisfied the public.

The Garrison won the city league cup after the first year, as that was the third time they had captured it. They put up a new cup, which they won for the first time yesterday.

The Victoria United boys are not disheartened by their defeat, and Capt. H. A. Goward intends to make a strong effort to win the provincial championship.

No Game.

There was no game at Macaulay Point yesterday afternoon. The Victoria West boys were on hand, but the Victoriaans failed to appear.

Honors Even.

Passengers per steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver: C. Jones, W. Bishop and wife, D. G. Carrington, S. H. Miller, G. McLaughlin, J. Egan, C. H. Smith, G. W. Lawton, W. Lawton, Miss Simpson, Miss Murray, W. H. Murphy and wife, G. A. Keefer, J. Matthews, W. H. Murphy and wife, W. J. Thoms, G. T. Gillis, H. Williams, Mr. Noot and wife, T. Le Messier, Rev. Ewen, A. Good, H. Cascadero, W. McKay, W. Shrapnel, W. McAvoy, E. A. Morris, T. Turner, A. Graham, A. P. Wilson, R. W. Cox, R. E. Davy, L. Gill, J. H. Sweet, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Chambers, Miss M. Chambers, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Mason and wife, R. J. Ker, A. Arnold.

PASSENGERS.

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The junior game at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon between the Capitals and Victoria West resulted in a draw, each side securing 1 goal.

The junior league is now in a very interesting stage. Two games remain to be played between the Capitals and Victoria West. As the capital only succeeded in obtaining a win yesterday, they are one point behind North Ward, and everything depends upon the next two games.

High School Won.

The High school defeated St. Louis college by 2 goals to nil at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The game was hotly con-

British Sporting News

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURF.

London, Dec. 15.—Few functions, connected with the turf, are awaited with greater interest than the annual dinner of the Gimmerack Club. This year that straight talker, Lord Durham, "had the floor," and he expressed opinions that were not at all to the liking of certain people. A section of the press came in for criticism, His Lordship expressing surprise that heads of papers allowed such unreliable turf matter to get into the columns. That is a very old sore, and those behind the scenes often wonder how certain sporting journalists obtained their positions. Lord Durham also drew attention to the lack of discipline among jockeys at the starting post, which he thought had much to do with the dissatisfaction in some quarters in regard to the gate. The publication of tapers' advertisement in the sporting papers and the manner coups are worked for the big handicaps also came in for notice. That there is room for improvement, all well-wishers of the turf are well aware, though it is not a simple matter to bring about reforms. A useful suggestion came from Mr. P. T. Gilpin that the apprentice allowance should be abolished in the principal events. This is good, with the allowances only holding good for races under a certain weight and growing less according to the number of wins gained by the jockey, there would not be so many handicaps upset.

The Highgate Harriers, holders of the English cross country championship, will likely oppose the Society Athletique du Montreux, holders of the French championship, at Paris on January 22. Another international athletic meeting between the representatives of the Racing Club of France and the South London Harriers will be held in the gay city next summer.

Sir Philip Brunton is the prime mover in the proposal to form a national league for the improvement of the nation's health.

R. Pottier, the French cyclist, who beat L. Meredith just before he joined the ranks of the professionals, rode 30 miles, 370 yards, inside 60 minutes in a recent match with Bourdette and Bouhours. This is a new record for human tandem pacing.

Ivor Lawson did well in his second appearance at an Australasian cycle meeting. This was at Melbourne, where the world's champion won a half mile and a one mile scratch race, beating P'ye and other "flyers" down under.

At last Frank Kramer, who for three years has won the American professional championship, has made up his mind to come to Europe and meet the best of continental cyclists.

England will be represented in the forthcoming motor races on the beach at Daytona (Florida) by Mr. S. F. Edge's 90-h. p. Napier car. This is fitted with six cylinders and is expected to make a big show against the pick of American, French and German cars that will be competing.

Still another feat has to be recorded to Madrid, who is known to wresters as "The Terrible Turk." He lately took Raoul le Boucher, and the young Frenchman threw him in 25 minutes.

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On the other hand, education is somewhat differently different from this. The man whom the educator is not the one who crams the most information, useful or otherwise, into a pupil's head, is given to the world, the teacher who wishes to be regarded as successful must be an expert in his chosen field, and the student must be an expert in his chosen field.

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The Buildings Erected In 1904

Year Just Flown Showed Remarkable Activity in Building Trades.

A Large Number of Handsome Residences Put up During Last Twelvemonths.

Victoria increased to a highly satisfactory degree during the year just gone, but in nothing more than in the additions to its buildings, residential and business. Particularly satisfactory has been the activity in connection with the erection of residences in this city of homes. Many of these dwellings are exceedingly handsome and costly and all are such as must give the patriotic citizen still more pride in Victoria. Some waste places that had laid idle since the founders of the city are now adorned with villas, cottages and mansions which add very greatly to the attractiveness of those localities. An interesting feature of the building activity was the extensive use of brick instead of wood in the erection of many of these residences. This always indicates a feeling of security and a confidence in the future of a place. It is to be pointed out that some of the work for which permits were issued last year is still under way and will not be finished for some time. Interior work done in the Pacific Club building should be included in the formal estimate of expenditure on buildings last year. Other expenditures on alterations and improvements must be included in the grand total for the year, and that is reasonably estimated at something over half a million dollars. The building and the building inspector should be given the credit for the erection of the following buildings to have been issued during the year 1904:

Wm. Atkins—Building, Johnson street.

Alex. Anderson—1½ story frame building on Finlayson estate, Queen's avenue, \$1,600.

Walter E. Adams—1 story bungalow cottage, Belcher street, cost \$2,500.

Jas. L. Arkinson—1½ story frame building, Pandora street, \$2,000.

W. F. Adams—1½ story frame building, corner of James and Andrew streets, \$2,500.

Archdeacon of Columbia—1 story brick building, Fort and Douglas street, \$3,000.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency—Remodelling Dawson hotel (now King Edward), Yates street, \$10,000.

Mrs. Sophia Barrett—1½ story frame dwelling, \$2,000.

N. Bertucci—1½ story house, Chambers street, \$1,500.

P. R. Brown—2 story brick building, Fort street, \$9,000.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency—Additional story on Nathan building, corner of Government and Broughton streets, \$9,000.

O. S. Balleyn—2 story frame building on Cook street, \$3,500.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency—2 story frame building, Menzies street, \$2,200; two houses at \$2,200 each and four 1 story frame houses at \$1,800 each; total, \$13,800.

T. Barton—Three 1 story frame dwellings, Michigan street, concrete foundations, \$1,200 each; total, \$3,600.

Mr. Ballantyne—Frame dwelling, Beckley Farm.

Mrs. Brunell—1 story frame house, Edmonton road, \$500.

A. Bruce—1 story frame building, Front and Russell streets, Victoria West, \$800.

W. H. Burns—1½ story frame building, Cadboro Bay road, \$2,000.

G. W. Boulding—1½ story frame building, corner Richmond road and Leighton road, \$2,400.

H. G. Brown—1½ story frame building, Oswego and Quebec streets, \$2,200.

F. Burgess—1½ story brick building, Topaz avenue, \$2,000.

R. D. Black—1 story building, Dunedin street, \$1,800.

Mr. Brown—1 story frame building, Hereward road, \$1,000.

Mrs. M. E. Bell—2 story building, Cormorant street, \$3,500.

P. Chandler—One 2 story frame building, corner Dalton street and Esquimalt road, \$1,800.

Dr. Clemons—1½ story frame dwelling, Linden avenue, \$3,500.

C. P. R.—Foundations for hotel, facing Government street, \$90,000; wharf, 450x90, \$18,000; warehouse, 60x90; \$7,000; office on Belleville street, \$9,000; total, \$124,000.

Geo. Ganic—1 story frame dwelling, Queen's avenue, \$800.

G. Cruikshanks—2 story frame house, Simcoe street, \$3,000.

W. J. Clarke—1½ story frame building, Henry street, Rock Bay, \$2,000.

John Colbert—1½ story house, Beacon street, \$1,800.

Mrs. J. Clay—House, corner of Belcher street and Linden avenue, Belcher street, \$4,500.

E. P. Colley—1½ story frame building, McClure street, \$1,800.

Dr. Chas. M. Cobbett—2 story house, stone foundation, Pemberton road and Fort street, \$4,200.

Frank Clarke—2 story frame house, Pandora street, \$2,000.

Mrs. M. G. S. Costin—1½ story frame building, Work estate, \$2,000.

Mrs. Duval—1 story frame dwelling, corner Stanley avenue and Alfred street, \$1,500.

J. and John Douglas—Addition of 1 story to Fit-Reform premises, Government street, \$2,000.

F. N. Denison—2 story house, Superior street, \$2,500.

J. A. Daves—1 story frame dwelling, Yates street, \$2,500.

R. Drake—2 story frame building, Stadacona avenue, \$2,500.

R. Dinsdale—1½ story brick building, good stone foundation, Fourth street, \$3,000.

Clarence B. Deaville—2 story frame building, Gorge road, \$2,500.

Mrs. H. S. Fairall—1 story cottage, Esquimalt road, \$1,200.

Mrs. H. S. Fairall—House, on old Esquimalt road, \$1,500.

W. A. Gleason—2 story frame house, Stanley avenue, \$2,500.

Mrs. L. Gibson—1½ story frame residence, Douglas street, \$1,800.

E. Gilchrist—1½ story cottage, Dunedin street, \$2,500.

Mr. Green—1 story cottage, Coult's street, \$2,500.

Mr. T. Green—1 story frame dwelling, View street, \$1,200.

Miss A. Gribble—Dwelling, North Pandora street, \$1,500.

G. W. Garner—1 story frame house, St. Lawrence street, \$700.

E. Geiger—1½ story frame house, Queen's avenue.

Alterations to building, corner Government and Yates streets, for Imperial bank, \$6,000.

B. S. Heistman—1 story frame building, \$1,000, now occupied by Mary B. Ledington.

Hong Yuen & Chang Yuen—2 story brick stores and cabins, Cormorant street, \$9,000.

Capt. R. Hicks—Two 1 story frame dwellings, Princess street, \$2,400.

F. J. Holland—1 story frame building, \$1,200.

Mrs. J. Houston—House moved to block 7, Work street, remodelling and addition, \$1,200.

John Hepburn—1 story brick building, used as theatre, Johnson street, \$4,000.

E. Johnson—2 story frame building, corner View and Ormond street, \$2,500.

Mr. Johnson—2½ story frame building, corner Farquhar and Quadra streets, \$3,000.

A. Johnson—2 story, Pandora street, \$2,200.

Mrs. C. Jones—Addition to building, Gorge road, \$200.

Geo. and Mrs. Elizabeth Kirk—Residence on St. Charles street, \$6,000.

H. J. Knott—Frame house on Cook and Elizabeth streets, \$2,000.

John Kinsman—1½ story frame building, Finlayson estate, \$2,500; 1 story frame house, Princess avenue, \$1,500.

T. B. Laundry—Addition to 2 story house, Simeon street, \$700.

C. J. Lout—1 story frame dwelling on Niagara and Carr streets, \$2,500.

Mrs. J. Lancy—Two 1½ story houses, Queen's avenue, \$2,400.

Mr. Luscumb—2 story frame building, Meany and Cook streets, \$3,000.

Mrs. Lawry—1 story frame building, Government street, \$3,900.

Mrs. E. Williams—1 story frame cottage, Yates street, \$2,000.

Alexis Martin—2 story frame building, stone basement, Rockland avenue, \$7,000.

Moore & Whittington—2 story frame dwelling, Pandora street, \$2,500.

Building on old agricultural grounds—Two 2 story frame dwellings, Heywood avenue, \$3,600.

W. H. Wheeler—2 story frame building, Richmond avenue, \$2,500.

Mrs. Walters—1 story dwelling, View street, \$1,800.

Mrs. Mary T. Williams—1½ story frame building, Aldercon road, \$1,200.

A. W. Warden—1½ story frame building, Frederick and Mary streets, \$1,800.

Mrs. Annetta Young—1½ story frame building, Beacons street, \$1,400.

E. B. McKay—1½ story dwelling, Douglas street, \$2,500.

G. Michaelis—1½ story frame dwelling, Elliott street, \$5,000.

B. Macrae—1 story frame house, Princess avenue, \$900.

E. Mallandain—1 story frame house on Simeon street, \$2,000.

J. Madden—Two 1 story residences, Princess avenue, \$1,800.

H. H. Macdonald—1½ story house, South Pandor street, \$1,200.

Mrs. Annie Matthews—1 story brick building, corner of Market and Third streets, \$1,200.

Mr. McIlwaine—Barn, Collinson street, \$200.

Jas. A. McIntosh—2 story frame house, Fernwood estate, \$2,000.

Mrs. McGregor—Two 1½ story frame houses, Quebec street, \$1,700 each.

J. H. McGregor—2 story brick building, Langley and Bastion streets, \$15,000.

W. Y. McCarter—2 story frame building, Douglas street, \$2,200; also 1 story frame building, McBrinnon street, \$1,800.

D. F. McCreath—1½ story frame building, Government street, \$2,000.

Mrs. McNeil—1½ story frame building, St. Charles street, \$3,000.

Thos. Parcell—1½ story house, Cambus street, \$1,100.

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H. A. Prior—1 story frame house, Alfred street, \$800.

Mrs. Roberts—2 story frame building, Burdett avenue, \$2,500.

Alterations to Crystal Theatre, \$1,500.

A. Bruce—1 story frame building, Front and Russell streets, Victoria West, \$800.

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Mrs. H. S. Fairall

A Valuable Mainland Farm

500 ACRES, 400 BEING RICH MEADOW; ABOUT TWO MILES FROM PORT HAMMOND JUNCTION, C. P. R., AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF VANCOUVER. GOOD GRAVEL ROADS. WILL MAKE AN A1 DAIRY FARM.

Price Moderate**PEMBERTON & SON**
45 FORT STREET**Poultry Supplies**WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES:
GROUND BONE, GROUND SHELL AND MICA CRYSTAL GRIT.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

SILVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES STREET
TEL. 413.

BEGIN the New Year by having an UP-TO-DATE Intercommunicating TELEPHONE System Installed between your Offices and Warehouses. It will save you TIME, MONEY, WORRY and prevent MISTAKES. We will be pleased to quote you prices, and can guarantee Satisfaction.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., 29 GOVERNMENT ST

CITY OF TOPEKA
HERE FOR REPAIRS

ESQUIMALT FIRM GETS BIG CONTRACT IN OVERHAULING PACIFIC COAST VESSEL.

AMUR RETURNS FROM SKAGWAY—
SAXONIA COMING TODAY TO LOAD LUMBER.

ALTHOUGH it is probable that the Esquimalt Marine Railway Co. has been unsuccessful in the tendering for the work to be done on the big steamer Shawmut, the company has secured the contract for the alterations and repairs necessary to the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s steamer City of Topeka, which was badly damaged by striking at her dock in Seattle harbor. The company has taken advantage of the necessity of repairs to have considerable improvement made to the steamer, better fitting for the passenger service. The steamer will be towed to Victoria from Seattle and docked at the Esquimalt marine ways on Tuesday. It is said that the cost of the work to be done on the steamer will be in the neighborhood

of \$100,000. Included in the work to be done on the steamer City of Topeka is the rebuilding of the saloon deck houses and the alteration of her dining room, which will be considerably improved. Further the present low bulkheads of the steamer will be carried right up to the saloon deck, and the steamer will be given a higher deck house. Large saloon deck houses, other houses on the steamer's deck, will be carried out to the vessel's side, with an alleyway made to run fore and aft between the houses. The dining saloon will be rebuilt on an entirely new plan. The entrances and stairway from the saloon deck will be at the after end instead of forward as heretofore.

The work on the steamer was to have been let some time ago, but the owners considered that the tenders submitted were excessive. A revision took place and in the subsequent tendering that of the Victoria company proved deemed to be the best and the contract was awarded to the local concern. The steamer Leonaw, which has been undergoing repairs made necessary by the breaks in her plates caused by the steamer's anchor banging against the sides when it was unshipped recently by a heavy sea, left the marine ways at Esquimalt yesterday. She will return to her business of carrying coal north and bringing return cargoes of concentrates from the Tacoma smelter from the Treadwell Island mines.

The Victoria company had submitted a lower estimate for repairing necessary to the steamer Shawmut as a result of the breaking of her stern post when the vessel drifted to the rocks at Hongkong some time ago when moored there for repairs to her boilers. The Shawmut is

now on a voyage to the Orient, and was to be repaired on her return. Esquimalt Marine Railway Co. has been successful in their bid for the work to do their intention to construct a use of a cofferdam, similar to that which they made and fitted to the steamer Mounta when repairing the injured stern post of that vessel which was damaged by striking at William Head a little over a year ago.

The steamer Tremont, sister vessel of the Shawmut, will also be repaired on her return from the Orient. The Moran yards of Seattle have been given the contract for work to be done on her, costing \$16,110. The Seattle firm is now proceeding to get ready the construction of two cruisers and a first class battleship for which appropriations were made by the last U. S. Congress. It is expected that the U. S. navy will build many new vessels to further strengthen the navy during the coming year. The programme, it is said by Sound ship-builders, includes the construction of three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, two squadron colliers, a gunboat of the Helena type, two river gunboats and steam launch for service in Chinese waters.

AMUR ARRIVES.

C. P. R. STEAMER RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM WHERE THE COLD WINDS BLOW.

Steamer Amur of the C. P. R. line arrived from Skagway via Wrangell and Port Simpson yesterday morning. The steamer had few passengers, amongst whom was Mr. Tisdale, manager of the Alaskan Smallscale Gold Mining Co., operating in the neighborhood of Wrangell, and is en route to New York. The Amur brought fifty tons of specimen ore from this property for the Ladysmith smelter. There was also a shipment of ore from the mines on Prince of Wales island.

The Amur spent Christmas day at Skagway. The weather was cold, the thermometer stood below zero, and through the gap in the hills at the head of Lynn canal the cold winds made the sailors long for Victoria and the roses in the gardens. The trials were in good condition, the travel was light. The Dawson hockey team was on the way out when the steamer left, being expected to arrive at Whitehorse on Thursday last. The members of the team were coming out on bicycles.

Steamers Tees and Queen City will both sail tonight, the former for Nanaimo and way ports on the northern B. C. route and the Queen City for the West Coast.

MARINE NOTES.

The German steamer Amuls will not come to Victoria. The steamer Saxonia, a sister liner, will come to the outer dock today to load the railway ties awaiting here for shipment to South America. The Saxonia is also a Kosmos liner.

MARINE REPORT.

Tatsoos, Dec. 31, 9:40 a. m.—Cloudy; west, 20 miles. No shipping. 1:40 p. m.—Cloudy; southwest, 30 miles. Inward, two barks at 4 p. m., 4:30 p. m.—Cloudy; southwest, 30 miles. Anchored in Clallam bay, schooner Alpens.

THE TIDES.

High water 1:50 a. m.
Low water 4:06 a. m.
High water 10:31 p. m.
Low water 6:38 p. m.

A Legacy of Logs.—The continued high winds of the past few weeks have strewn Esquimalt and Victoria harbors with a greater number of drifting logs and other debris than has been seen for a dozen or more months, greatly to the detriment of oarsmen and launch owners. The fine launch of Mr. T. Williams, the Esquimalt boatman, ran foul of one of these provokers of language several nights ago, damage resulting which necessitates an expenditure of between \$20 and \$30.

TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the Commodious Rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Broughton Streets. Apply to

Established 1858 **A. W. Bridgman**, 41 Govt. St.

Electrical Apparatus
For Power and Lighting**CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S**

Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-6 h. p. upwards.

Address all enquiries to District Office, VICTORIA, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

THE CANADA FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

TORONTO, ONT.

EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS,

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

The importations of G. H. MUMM'S Champagne into the UNITED STATES and CANADA during the year 1904, reached the enormous quantity of 131,330 CASES (10,000 CASES more than year 1903). This is the largest importation of Champagne EVER KNOWN. No other brand approaches it in quantity. The unsurpassed vintage of 1898 now on the market. To be obtained everywhere.

PITHER & LEISER,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON TERRITORY

AUCTION SALE**W. JONES**

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Of New and Second-hand Furniture, Crockery and Glassware

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905, at 2 p. m.

See Wednesday's Colonist for Particulars.

L. EATON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

BALMORAL AUCTION MArt.

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street, will conduct your sales profitably. Best results obtained. Immediate returns. Liberal advances made. Residential sales our specialty.

W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

Phone 294.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER

I am instructed to sell without reserve at my salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1905

AT 2 P. M.

Desirable and Well Kept

FURNITURE

SMALL ORGAN, ETC.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY'S**JANUARY SALE****Commences on TUESDAY, January 3rd**

We have just terminated a very successful year and with the old year we wish to say good bye to as much of our present stock as possible, and feel sure that the immense reduction we are making in this sale will do the trick. The following are a few of the Bargains we start with:

Dress Goods

12 inch Hopsack was 75c.	Sale Price	40c
40 inch Scotch Tartan, 65c.	Sale Price	40c
51 inch Serge, 65c.	Sale Price	40c
44 inch Zibeline, 75c.	Sale Price	38c
30 inch Delaine, 50c.	Sale Price	40c
45 inch Coton, 75c.	Sale Price	40c
45 inch Colored Cashmere, 65c.	Sale Price	35c
42 inch Black Lustre, 65c.	Sale Price	35c
42 inch Serge, 50c.	Sale Price	35c
42 inch Tweed, 65c.	Sale Price	35c
10 inch Etamine, 60c.	Sale Price	35c
12 inch Cashmere, 65c.	Sale Price	35c
12 inch Black Broche, 65c.	Sale Price	35c
40 inch Covert, 50c.	Sale Price	25c
50 inch Seatings, \$1.	Sale Price	35c
42 inch Fancies, \$1.	Sale Price	25c
12 inch Colored Cashmere, 50c.	Sale Price	30c
38 inch Colored Nun's, 50c.	Sale Price	30c
12 inch Tartans, 50c.	Sale Price	30c
12 inch Black Figured Lustre, 75c.	Sale Price	30c
44 inch Flannel, 50c.	Sale Price	45c
45 inch Figured Lustre, 85c.	Sale Price	25c
45 inch Voilekine, 90c.	Sale Price	45c
45 inch Zibeline, \$1.	Sale Price	50c
42 inch Tartans, 75c.	Sale Price	50c
12 inch Black Broche, \$1.	Sale Price	50c
46 inch Colored Serge, \$1.25.	Sale Price	50c
44 inch Black Serge, \$1.	Sale Price	50c
44 inch Black Grenadine, \$1.15.	Sale Price	60c
44 inch Tweed, \$1.	Sale Price	60c
46 inch Black Serge, \$1.25.	Sale Price	65c
42 inch Black Repp, \$1.50.	Sale Price	90c

Flannelette Wrappers

Regular \$3.25.	Sale Price	\$2.00
Regular \$2.75.	Sale Price	\$1.75
Regular \$4.50.	Sale Price	\$3.50
Regular \$2.50.	Sale Price	\$1.50

Corsets—Odd Lines

Regular \$1.25, \$1.50.	Sale Price, per pair	50c
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Ladies' White Skirts

Regular price \$1.00 for	60c
Regular price \$1.15 for	85c
Regular price \$1.25 for	95c
Regular price \$1.35 for	\$1.00

Silks

Sash Silks were 30c.	Sale Price	10c
Taffeta, 40c.	Sale Price	15c
Foulards, 60c.	Sale Price	25c
Spot Japan, 75c.	Sale Price	25c
Wash Stripes, 40c.	Sale Price	25c
Colored Satins, 65c.	Sale Price	25c
Japan Fancies, 65c.	Sale Price	25c
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PAYS TO GO AWAY NOW AND THEN

The attempt to determine the rationale of absence, to seek in it its philosophic meaning and results, is not often made by parted friends. Though it is looked upon, usually, as an unmixed misfortune, it has not that finality which enforces a comprehending resignation. Contrary to the great prostrating fact, which we seek through learned science, or quackery, some solution of the mystery, some guide to hope. The sickened heart seeks succor; it must wring consolation from the fatal. But the analogous phenomenon of sleep arouses no such investigation. We are so accustomed to this minor form of death that, though it is as mysterious as permanent dissolution, we give it little thought. It is so with absence. We regard life's partings with friends as inevitable; we fall into temporary thoughtfulness, trusting to awaken into the same old comradeship on the morrow, but we do not look for the compensatory good.

But we do at least understand the rationale of sleep as a recuperative agency, a necessary corollary to the work of the day. So absence may be regarded as a letup from the pleasant endeavor of intimacy.

With the best of friends we must give and take little annoyances, wounds too slight to complain of, yet which require time for healing. The newly married husband and wife learn to adjust themselves to a normal amount of friction, and become callous at the exposed spots where vanity or pride is soonest hurt. But this callousness induces a loss of sensitivity which changes love into mere friendship. We have but to look at us to see this common effect of such close intimacy. It is the way of the world, the pathetic secret most women look in their hearts. The little bruises have no time to thoroughly heal, and in consequence the emotional fibre is toughened and grows less and less responsive.

To correct all this is, perhaps, the proper function of absence. No matter how near and dear is our friend, a meeting after parting makes him more welcome. The statement of this fact would be a platitude were it not contrasted with the happy relations of couples who have not known separation. The Brownings, who were not parted for a day after their wedding, for instance, still stand as types of one of the highest orders of human affection. But we must regard such harmoniously mated persons as exceptional examples of ideal love. There are few enough not to affect the general rule that familiarity breeds contempt.

The importance of the analysis of absence, however, lies in the fact of its explanation of why such exquisitely adjusted and perfectly mated couples are so few. May it not be because the intercourse is not often broken? To prove that, however, we should find that the sailor, returning after his voyage, is always the happiest husband of the happiest wife. Not at all; for if we draw the analogy between temporary absences and sleep, this condition of protracted wandering would be most like the case of an invalid who is incapable

of finding a way to his own delights.

Onida's heroine in *Orthmar* spun this web of fancy much too fine. She was afraid to marry, lest a perfect lover became a commonplace husband. After she married she studiously kept him away, lest she should grow to know him too well. There's artificial sleep, if you like. I shall, I hope, trust my wife too well to resort to any such spiritual narcotic!

THE SCHOOLS MAKE MORAL DYSPEPTICS

A reader of our present course of study would be led to think that pupils of today, in order to be able to do all that is there laid down, are far in advance of those of a decade or two ago, and that public school graduates of former days could bear no comparison with those of the present time.

But what are the real facts of the case? Business men who employ our graduates tell us that they are sadly lacking in the simplest and most commonplace things, that their knowledge is superficial and inaccurate, that they lack the perseverance and application which habits of thoroughness and concentration would foster. What is this?

Our system, aiming to do too many things, must necessarily fail in their accomplishment. None but the most capable pupils can do all the work laid down. The large majority, thus accustomed to falling far short of the standard, become indifferent or discouraged. For instead of repeating a term's work and doing it well, they are prone to do make room for others. In time all attempts to do the required work properly become utterly hopeless—yet the child must go on.

Trying to do too many things, attempting the impossible, so that nothing can be really thoroughly or well done, will be sure to have ill effects in a moral sense, too. In many cases the wrong thus done to individuals can never be repaired. Are we not creating a race of mental dyspeptics, superficial in character? Why are children not permitted to remain at the elementary work until they have thoroughly mastered it before being advanced to higher grades? Let us have more elementary classes, if need be.

The most sanguine, the most enthusiastic advocates of the radical changes made in the curriculum within recent years admit that the present course of study is too crowded. Why not consider the non-essentials and give the child an opportunity to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the essentials? A step is being taken in this direction, but nothing short of a complete change will remedy the evil.

Education should give pupils the working tools, the ability for future self-help. If our schools do not give this, they fail in their purpose. If the child finds himself unable even to add, subtract, multiply and divide with rapidity and accuracy and to read fluently and comprehensively, when and where will he make up the deficiency? But this is quite a common occurrence. Students of high grades blunder in the simplest figuring, spell poorly, and fail to take in the meaning of what they read, so that they are as a rule unable to ob-

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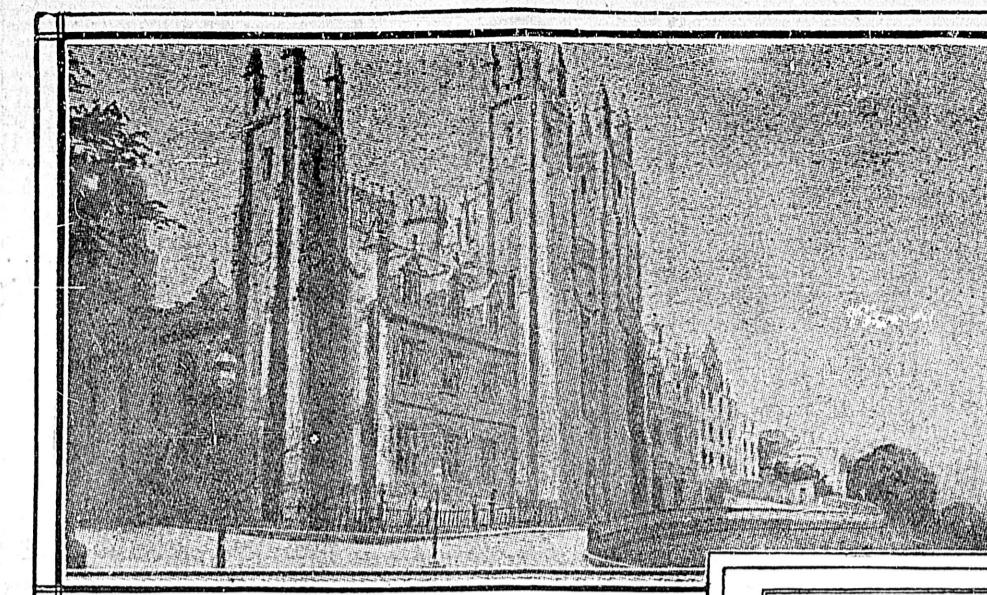
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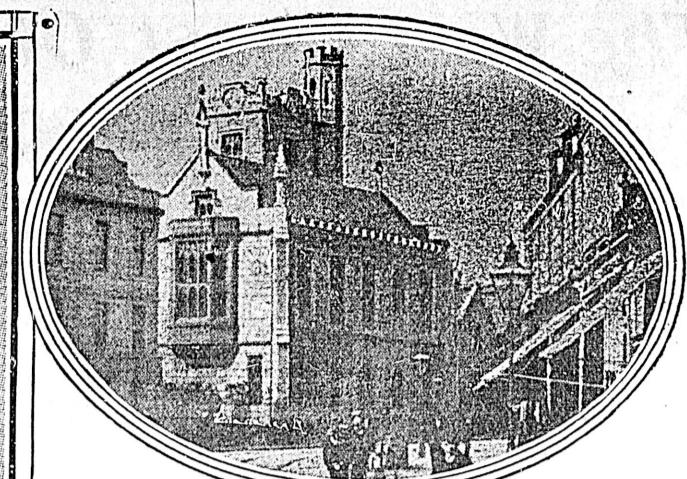
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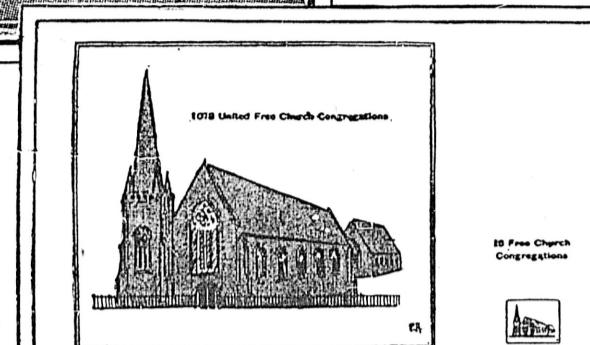
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This consideration gives us at least a point of view, a way of looking at absence as in its secret way, a blessing; and if it does not more than temper the pain of parting, that is so much gained. If I must go forth to war, I shall come back as a soldier; shall not that revelation of me delight you? I cannot speak to a stranger but I am subtly changed by him; I grasp new ideas, I know so much more of the world. Shall not that help and please you when I bring it back to our fireside? Shall we not talk it over and apply it to ourselves? I go out for a day seeking butterflies; and you, who share my love of entomology, look over my prizes when I return, rejoicing in the new additions to our collection. Shall you not rejoice as well over every rite of life that I bring after this sad absence is over?

And, when I return, your little word that made me trown shall be forgotten. I shall have had time to see how true it was, or from what motive it sprang. You, too, will have forgiven some of my carelessness and thoughtlessness; you will have had time to consider the fact that my faults and virtues spring from the same root. I can now have quick affectionate impulses without displaying a quick temper also. What we know of one another shall have been digested, and we shall have had time for another meal, a further reach into the great unexplored realm of individuality, where we shall wander forever, seeking new delights.

Onida's heroine in *Orthmar* spun this web of fancy much too fine. She was afraid to marry, lest a perfect lover became a commonplace husband.

After she married she studiously kept him away, lest she should grow to know him too well. There's artificial sleep, if you like. I shall, I hope, trust my wife too well to resort to any such spiritual narcotic!

At the same time the Free Church has become permeated by the teaching of the higher critics, and it has revolted against the harsh Calvinism of the Confession of Faith, which declares that only the elect can be saved and that the rest of mankind are ordained to destruction.

In 1892 the Free Church adopted a

by the withdrawal of a great body of ministers and members from the Established Church. They did not renounce the idea of a state church, but held that it must be a national church, independent of the civil magistrate.

As years went by and a new genera-

tion grew up, this principle was abandoned and still remain until parliament interceded and everyone is agreed it must affect a settlement.

The Established Church of Scotland, though not directly affected by the case,

is keenly interested in it, for it is a

Presbyterian body, like the United

Frees and Wee Frees, and the question

of the relaxation of the Confession of

Faith, which partly led to the rupture

among the Frees, is also concerned.

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destruction.

In 1892 the Free Church adopted a

by relaxing the Confession of

Faith on this and other points. This

gave great offence to the orthodox.

Five years later the Free Church

united with another Presbyterian body,

the United Presbyterians, who have

never believed in a state church.

This was the last straw upon the

nervous system of these Free Churchmen who

stick to the old establishment principle. They

stood out from the union and claimed

all the property of the Free Church, on

the ground that the majority had abandoned

their principles. The Scottish

courts decided against them, but the

House of Lords has decided in their

favor.

The amazing results of this decision

can be realized when one considers the

sizes of the two sections—the United

Frees and the Wee Frees. There were

1,104 congregations in the Free Church

not to the majority, but to the twenty-

six congregations who stood out.

There is great unwillingness to question a decision by the House of Lords. It is regarded as right in law, though some challenge this and hold that the House of Lords was mistaken in applying the principle of trusts to a church which is not a body with fixed articles of association, but a body with inherent powers of growth.

However this may be, every one is agreed that the decision cannot be carried out in its entirety. The Wee Frees, even if they took possession of everything in the church, would be unable to carry on the church. For the support of home charges alone the United Frees have to raise more than \$1,000,000 a year. The Wee Frees can only raise \$20,000 or \$25,000. The same applies to missions, which are mainly supported by current subscriptions and which the Wee Frees cannot maintain unless they grow enormously in numbers and resources.

However devoted they may be in the cause of their church—and their devotion is recognized throughout the country—they cannot maintain the machinery of a church which has taxed even the resources of Scotland.

Lord Davy, one of the judges who gave the decision, has himself suggested

the fairest way would be to divide the property in proportion to the sizes of the two sections. It is now officially announced that the government will appoint a commission to consider the present crisis, the terms of the commission to be stated later on.

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The West Coast Of Vancouver Island

Geology, Mineral Resources, Mining Industry.

(BY W. M. BREWER, M. E.)

The closer the conditions on the West Coast of Vancouver Island are studied, the more interesting and complex are they found to be as regards the geology and mineral resources. The knowledge of the geological portion of the Island, even by geologists and prospectors who make a point of extending their explorations beyond the roads and trails ordinarily traveled, is really very limited, as reference to a map of that portion of the Island demonstrates, but still it is sufficient to warrant the assertion that the mineral resources merit very thorough and systematic exploration.

Since 1897 spasmodic efforts have been made at several points along the West Coast to develop some of the mineral resources and promote the mining industry, but in one single instance in this development work has been pushed sufficiently far to warrant the assertion that there are on the West Coast any productive mines.

The writer's own knowledge, there are almost 100 prospects which he has visited from time to time that really merit the judicious expenditure of capital in large amounts, and in almost any other country on earth this would be done. It is not making an extravagant statement to say that there has been almost as much money spent in endeavoring to find an ore body in that part of the Rossland district known as the South Belt as there has been in the aggregate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The outcroppings and surface indications in nearly every one of the mining districts on the West Coast of Vancouver Island are unusually good, both as regards grade and extent of ore. It is not a very unusual circumstance to find outcroppings of chalcopyrite which are so nearly theoretically pure that assays show them to carry within 2 or 3 per cent of the copper in copper-gold veins in the Vancouver series, which by Duma as the maximum that theoretically pure ore can carry. Of course, such samples as these are picked specimens, but there are several instances where the outcroppings cover quite an extensive area, and average from 8 to 12 per cent in copper.

Considered from a geological standpoint, the West Coast of Vancouver Island presents several features that are not usually met with, especially through the mining states to the south-east of the international boundary. One of the most notable of these characteristics is the absence of any great alluvial deposits. Water is the great factor in the Vancouver series in which he included all igneous rocks, as well as the crystalline limestone, which has been metamorphosed by the intrusive bodies of magnetic iron ore apparently crosscutting the formation which which is very similar in grade and character to that which occurs near the Gordon river, but the deposits are apparently of very much less extent. Batchelor's sandstone district, although being situated close to sea water, they would probably not be so extensive as those from the Gordon river districts.

The belt of rocks in which occur these bodies of magnetic iron ore apparently crosscut the Bear river, for Copper Island, on the opposite side of the sound from the Sarita river, is made up of the same formation, and on it there occurs another very extensive body of magnetic.

Following up Alberni canal from its entrance to its head, a distance of some twenty-five miles, the prospector finds as crosscutting the geological formations as well as penetrating into the interior of the island, in fact to within about twenty miles of the east coast, if a direct course is taken from Alberni village to the coast.

It has been in the vicinity of the Alberni canal that the greatest activity in prospecting and mining has been exhibited since 1897. Placer gold in China and Granite creeks, both of which empty into the canal about 10 miles below the head, first attracted the attention of prospectors, and for a time during the early nineties, placer mining was carried on more or less profitably. This was followed by a period during 1897 and 1898, when hydraulic mining was attempted, and prospecting for free-milling gold-bearing quartz occupied the entire attention of the prospectors.

Deposits of gold in the form of veins in a gneissic metamorphosed rock, which should probably be classified as a hornblende schist, were discovered on Mineral Hill, and in the near neighborhood, while near the head of Granite creek, bodies of ore of a similar character were discovered occurring as veins in the granite formation. But owing to the fact that there is practically no zone of oxidation, these veins maintain their free-milling character only to shallow depths, and when the refractory ore was encountered by the operators, the values carried by it were not sufficiently large to warrant hauling by wagon to salt water, and shipping to the smelters, consequently all of these properties have been idle for some years past, notwithstanding that as prospects they have promising possibilities if taken hold of and operated by the right men.

The geological formations in which these gold-bearing ores occur apparently occupy limited areas, and so far as the writer's observations are concerned, cannot be traced for any considerable distance either to the northwest or southeast. Indeed it is noticeable that the geology on both sides of the canal is principally made up of Dr. Dawson's "Vancouver Series" of rocks, at any rate to within a point about three miles from Alberni village, where a considerable belt of granite occurs on Cox Bay.

In this granite formation, some promising prospects of copper ore have been partially developed. Between this mountain and Alberni village there occurs a belt of the Cretaceous coal measures, but no workable deposits of coal have ever been found in the vicinity.

Between the mouth of granite and the entrance to Alberni canal, a distance of some fifteen miles, occurs what may be considered as the main and most extensive mineralized zone on the west coast of the Island. It is made up entirely of the rocks belonging to the "Vancouver Series," which include igneous granitoid rocks, diorite, diabase, amphibolite, porphyrite, as well as the crystalline limestone which has become altered from the ordinary sedimentary limestone to a marble through contact with the intrusive mass, and dykes of igneous rocks.

The minerals found in this belt or zone comprise chalcopyrite usually associated with magnetite, iron pyrite, pyrrhotite, garnet, epidote, and hornblende. Of course the chalcopyrite alone possesses any commercial value today, but with its rapid advance in metallurgy, and phenomenally low cost for smelting, there is a probability that before long much of the pyrrhotite will be in demand.

The properties on which the most serious attempts at development have been so far made, are the following: A group on Goose Creek, the Nahmunt group, the Monitor, the Happy John, the Southern Cross, the Cascade, and the Blue Bells. All of these are located on the western side of the canal, and either on the canal proper or on the lakeshore, situated close to the entrance to the canal.

There is one peculiar feature in connection with this wide mineralized zone, which is that one or two exceptions, the minerals found in the zone of commercial value occur on the west side while on the east side, between the mouth of Granite creek and the entrance to the canal, no discoveries of importance have ever been reported. Another feature which is noticeable is that the schist formation on Mount Sicker and Mount Brenton, which is crossed by the Chemainus river on the east coast of the Island, has not so far as the writer's knowledge extends, being found in the vicinity of Alberni canal. Apparently the Mount Sicker schists have been tilted, and the Mount Brenton, which is tilted, is tilted, and the two are tilted in opposite directions.

The mining engineers and others who will make up this excursion party will be desirous of seeing as much of the mineral resources of the districts through which they pass as is possible during the time, and they will be desirous to learn as much as possible of the extent of development work and general geology of the districts it will be impossible for them to visit.

A few years back, when the institute made their excursion into California, the state government caused to be compiled a work descriptive of the mineral resources of that state, described by competent technical authority, and this volume, handsomely bound, was presented to each member of the institute at the same time that the regular volume of transactions was issued from the secretary's office. The cost to the state was considerable, but the value of the volume itself may be more fully realized when the fact is considered that today some members who received this volume have been offered \$15 for it by book-sellers who have been authorized to obtain the same for customers at any reasonable price.

The value of this volume as an advertising medium can hardly be computed in figures.

The value of an excursion by members of this institute to British Columbia, from merely the standpoint of an advertising enterprise, should be far greater in dollars and cents and have a far greater influence on the progress and prosperity of the province than would a visit from probably any other body of men in existence. For that reason, if for no other, the provincial as well as the municipal governments should certainly make every effort possible in order to reap a good harvest in the future as the result of this excursion.

During 1897-8 quite considerable prospecting was done through this belt of slate in the hope that some free-milling bodies of gold-bearing quartz would be discovered. The incentive for this prospecting was the fact that in every stream, the channel of which cuts the slate formation and became concentrated in the streams which have their sources in these mountains, the channels of which have been made by erosion, and the material thereby removed, has been concentrated by nature's forces, the gold being held in the natural ripples which the slate formation forms, and the waste material having been washed down the streams to either form bars or be carried into the ocean.

Crossing the harbor, and following the coast line towards the mouth of the Jordan river, one finds that it is principally made up of a narrow ring of cretaceous sandstones and conglomerates, but with no evidence of the occurrences of seams of coal. Beyond the Jordan river, and extending some little distance beyond Port San Juan, the prevailing rocks are the partially crystallized slates which make up the Sooke mountains. These slates are often graphitic in character, with lenticular bodies of quartz occurring between the foliation. Much of this quartz carries value in gold, sometimes even particles of native gold almost as large as grains of wheat have been found imbedded in it, and there is no doubt that the placer gold found on the bars on Leach river was originally deposited in the slate formation and became concentrated in the streams which have their sources in these mountains, the channels of which have been made by erosion, and the material thereby removed, has been concentrated by nature's forces, the gold being held in the natural ripples which the slate formation forms, and the waste material having been washed down the streams to either form bars or be carried into the ocean.

During 1897-8 quite considerable prospecting was done through this belt of slate in the hope that some free-milling bodies of gold-bearing quartz would be discovered. The incentive for this prospecting was the fact that in every stream, the channel of which cuts the slate formation, placer gold had been found. This prospecting, however, failed to determine the occurrence of any body of ore of sufficiently high grade to warrant serious attempts at development. From Port San Juan, or rather from a point about ten miles above the mouth of the Gordon river, which empties into San Juan harbor, to Barkley sound, the vicinity of Sydny inlet the occurrences of ore, instead of being chalcopyrite, are made up of high-grade hornite, so far as the surface showings and those in the upper mine workings are concerned, but of course on the lower levels it is to be expected that the hornite will be replaced by chalcopyrite.

Another peculiar feature is noticeable in Sooke lake, which is that the intervening territory is made up of the rocks

described by the late Dr. Dawson as the Vancouver series, including the crystalline limestone which he also mentions in his report.

The prevailing mineral found on this portion of the island, that is to say on the Gordon river district, is high-grade magnetite, which occurs in very extensive bodies, and has been prospected very persistently since 1899. There is no doubt but that whenever a demand is created for iron ore through the manufacture of iron and steel on the coast, that this portion of the west coast of Vancouver Island will furnish one of the most active scenes, and form the nucleus of one of the busiest mining centers in the west.

Jumping from the Gordon river to Barkley Sound, we find that very similar geological conditions occur in the neighborhood of the Sarita river, which empties into the sound near the entrance to Alberni canal, and that the prevailing mineral so far discovered is an iron ore very similar in grade and character to that which occurs near the Gordon river, but the deposits are apparently of very much less extent. Barkley sound is situated from China Creek, it is found that Elk river has a recessional formation which abounds in veins filled with gold-bearing quartz, and that also between the main copper zone on Bear river, and what may be termed the Great Central Lake copper zone, there occurs a wide belt of granite in which are found veins carrying gold and silver values.

The high values carried by the outcroppings of these veins caused them to receive considerable attention from prospectors as they promised to develop into what may be termed good "poor men's propositions," but with depth the free-milling character of the rock has always been replaced by refractory character, which necessarily means that the simple treatment by amalgamation to which free-milling ore is adaptable must be replaced by the more complex treatment, either concentration and cyanidation, chlorination, or smelting. This means that a considerable amount of money must be invested for equipment of mining plant as well as treatment plants, and up to the present time capital has been shy in investing in prospects on the west coast of Vancouver Island, but there is no question but that this difficulty can be overcome whenever the owners of properties see fit to realize that capital must be coaxed and cannot be driven. In fact the remedy for the majority of the troubles experienced by owners of prospects in securing capital and negotiating sales with miners by them to be in their own hands whenever they can, a proper realization of the different positions occupied with regard to making a deal between the man who has property and no money, and the man who has money and is being flooded all the time by propositions offering more or less favorable opportunities for him to exchange some of his money for property.

The writer of this article in a recent issue of the Colonist described the conditions around Quatsino Sound as much detail as possible in a newspaper article, therefore deems it unnecessary at this time to repeat that description.

AMERICAN MINING ENGINEERS.

Meeting of British Columbia and Alaska Branch of Institute.

Recently I called attention in the columns of the Colonist to the fact that there was possibility that the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers would hold their usual summer meeting in British Columbia and the Yukon.

According to a circular recently issued from New York by Dr. R. W. Raymond, the secretary, this possibility has materialized into a probable certainty, and he writes as follows: "The invitation extended to the institute in 1903 to hold the meeting in British Columbia (with an accompanying excursion to Alaska), has been cordially renewed for the summer of 1905; and it is believed that if a sufficient number of members will take part, the plan which had to be given up two years ago by reason of the impossibility of securing suitable transportation can now be carried out successfully. That plan (which will probably be followed again) was to hold sessions mainly at Victoria, B. C., followed by excursions to Alaska and to certain mining districts in British Columbia."

In this article the writer is enabled to describe the geology more in detail than was the late Dr. Dawson, because the facilities for traveling through that portion of the Island, as well as the development attempted in the various mining districts, have made it possible to do so.

Starting from the Sooke peninsula, which is the southwestern corner of the Island, one finds that the rock formations belong entirely to the hornblende or pyroxene series; and the crystalline limestone, which is found further to the northwest, associated with these rocks, is wanting. It is also noticeable that eruptive action has been very severe, and as a result that fissured zones have been formed filled with a green basic rock, in which are found extensive lenses and pockets of high-grade chalcopyrite ore, as well as grains and masses of native gold almost as large as grains of wheat have been found imbedded in it, and there is no doubt that the placer gold found on the bars on Leach river was originally deposited in the slate formation and became concentrated in the streams which have their sources in these mountains, the channels of which have been made by erosion, and the material thereby removed, has been concentrated by nature's forces, the gold being held in the natural ripples which the slate formation forms, and the waste material having been washed down the streams to either form bars or be carried into the ocean.

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During the period occupied in holding business sessions in Victoria, there would be ample opportunity to arrange short excursions to Ladysmith, and Victoria, B. C., followed by excursions to the neighboring mining camps, and back to Victoria.

On the way East from Victoria, it is proposed to devote five days in visiting mining camps in the interior, including probably Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Grand Forks, Greenwood, etc.

If these arrangements are carried out, the excursion party would return to the East about August 3rd, and would have traveled more than 10,000 miles.

During the period occupied in holding business sessions in Victoria, there would be ample opportunity to arrange short excursions to Ladysmith, and Victoria, B. C., followed by excursions to the neighboring mining camps, and back to Victoria.

The plant and mine at the Britannia Landing, Howe sound, also the Conroy gold field, could be visited, while en route to the North, as also Nanaimo.

The mining engineers and others who will make up this excursion party will be desirous of seeing as much of the mineral resources of the districts through which they pass as is possible during the time, and they will be desirous to learn as much as possible of the extent of development work and general geology of the districts it will be impossible for them to visit.

This costume was worn at all state receptions," the catalogue explained.

Ultimately the whole gorgeous state collection went for £270. A gold pendant and pair of earrings, "usually worn with the state costume," realised £70.

At £1,229 this was knocked down a slender diamond tiara fashioned like a "true lover's knot," and worn by the Queen at her wedding. A bracelet of charoite emeralds and brilliants presented to the Shah of Persia when he visited Belgrade in 1900. It is only given to sovereign ladies, the other recipients being the Czarina, the German Empress and Queen Margherita of Italy.

Altogether the heirs of the unfortunate Queen Draga, by whom the sale was ordered, will receive £2,355, less the usual commission.

ELECTRICITY IN HOUSEHOLD.

Of electric cooking apparatus there are now in use innumerable devices, such as portable stoves, saucepans, tea kettles, blazers, boilers, broilers, coffee



Ready for Use in Any Quantity.

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes.

A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

institute will be organized shortly to arrange for the entertainment of the members at this end, and undoubtedly the government as well as prominent citizens will co-operate with that committee in order to make the visit of the mining engineers as enjoyable as possible.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The children of the family—one is apt to look on them as burdens, others and expenses.

When the baby comes, be it ever so welcome, the mother has more work to do. As it grows into childhood and on to maturity, it is more and more care, worry and expense.

And so the little children, these innocent trespassers, are borne with as patiently as possible until they grow to a strong-minded womanhood.

Few stop to think deeply about this, or it would be plainly seen how erroneous the impression.

The children of the family, instead of being burdens, are burden-bearers, small savors who are daily means of grace; and who lead the world-worn parents once more into the paths of innocence and peace.

A baby's tiny hand clasped around his mother's finger has stilled heart-throbs of sorrow and of bitter trouble; a baby's arms around his father's neck have brought to the man's weary brain a renewal of that love which is all that makes life livable.

QUEEN DRAGAS JEWELS.

Her Bridal Dress Sold for £30—Relics of a Grim Tragedy.

RAW CREAM.

is inferior to Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream in richness and delicacy of flavor. Peerless Cream is superior asa cream for cereals, coffee, tea, chocolate and general household cooking.

It is the result of fifty years experience with the milk problem.

At Cost—The B. C. Market is offering the balance of its large stock of fine turkeys and geese at actual cost.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of an Application for

duplicate Certificate of Title to al. the

Estate of John Bennetts in Subdivision

4, Lot 6, Block "B", Finlayson

Estate, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is

the intention of the subscriber hereof to

issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title

to above Lot, issued to Elizabeth Sarah

Bennetts on the 20th day of March, 1890,

and numbered 1073c.

S. Y. WOOTTON

Evening Gowns

Picturesque and Practical

Embroidered Satin, Pailletted Lace and Painted Chiffon of Finest Handwork.



WHITE SATIN with Hand Painted Chiffon.



White Satin with Chiffon Roses



BLACK TULLE with Paillettes.

is apt to be rather harsh in texture and does not fall gracefully into pleats or gathers.

The color scheme can be gone into tremendously, for the color of the lining will work a perfect transformation of the spangled net. A most effective form of black net spangled in gold is caught up over pale yellow, and the coloring is exquisite, for the lining seems to bring out and intensify the brightness of the gold. The same form over black is entirely different in effect, so different it is hard to realize the same.

A RIOT OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

There is great danger of over-elaboration in the fashions for this winter, for fancy has quite run riot in the matter of lace and embroideries. A satin gown is often so hidden by the embroidered lace with which it is trimmed that very little of the material shows. The bertha of lace, all embroidered and generally spangled, quite hides the upper part of the waist, and if only a glimpse of the rich belt or bodice is disclosed that is considered quite sufficient. The fashion is a boon to the woman who finds it requisite to make over her last year's wardrobe, for so few yards of the material need show, and under the rivation, Weiler B's.

dounces of embroidered lace a multitude of sins may be hidden. At the same time the woman who loves beautiful clothes and can have them has now an opportunity to be well dressed according to her most luxurious ideas, or the very fact that throughout the entire gown are used only the newest and most expensive of fabrics is most satisfactory.

Embroidered lace is one of fashion's most inexpensive fads, and such strange pieces as using the palms of the hand-painted or embroidered chiffon in real lace is extremely fashionable. The coloring of the painting or embroidery must always be light—green and blue, pink and green—the tiniest of plumes and the finest of flowers. Most exquisite to examine is such work, although again it must be admitted that its beauty does not appeal instantly to the casual observer. On the palest pink, blue, green or white satin green trimming of this description is in keeping, and, after all, the question of dress is a serious one in these days, and it behooves every woman to perfect herself in the art thereof so that she can tell at a glance the real from the false.

The hand painted chiffons used for entire gowns or in dounces show always a much bolder treatment as to dress, larger flowers and a deeper color throughout while the embroidered laces have also a bolder treatment. The laces of chiffon or silk embroidery being on a larger order and the colors deeper.

EMBROIDERED TO MATCH LINING.

Another curious fashion is to be noted in the design of the embroidery being quite different from that of the lace on which it is worked. A pattern of a trailing rose vine or a wistaria in the delicate purple shades has nothing whatever to do with the designs of the lace on which it is worked, and yet oddly enough the two designs do not conflict as might be supposed, but apparently each but accentuates the other; the colors in the embroidery standing out in strong relief from the flat surface of the lace, while the design of the lace shows most clearly underneath. A charming fancy illustrating what an important part color plays in this year's fashions shows itself in the colors of the lining over which thin gowns are made, being repeated in the embroidery. Thus, with a zipper and a touch of color on the waist of the deepest possible shade in connection with the color of the embroidery the effect is most original. Only be it noted that there should be a touch of the same deep color used in a flower or knot of ribbon in the hair, otherwise the gown will not be nearly so becoming.

To go back to the jet embroidered and pailletted gowns being so useful. There can be endless changes wrought by the colors introduced in belt or in the trimming on the waist. A cluster of pink roses on the shoulder, or orchids—or, in truth, of any dower—and the gown looks utterly different, while the colored bodies, if becoming, will again furnish quite an innovation. Detail, detail, always detail is more requisite than ever to the finish of the modern smart gown. Flowered ribbons, stockings, shoes, not to mention hair ornaments, must one and all be carefully chosen, and must be exactly right to give that finish and smart effect that fashion demands of her followers.

Now, however, is the opportunity for the clever woman to prove herself clever, and for the woman blessed with good taste in dress to exhibit her talents. She, with a capital "S," will choose only what is becoming, and will study her own especial color scheme, and the end will justify the means.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

H. H. Abbott, 88 Government street, can be seen before purchasing your tickets to the Old Country. He is agent for all lines.

Williams & Co. for Fancy Vests.

Try Hartley's Butter Toffee. Yates street.

Let's diaries at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Christy's Hats.

New supply "Masquerader" just received. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Our store is full of suggestions for desirable Christmas gifts, and you can help attaining satisfaction in selecting them.

Weiler B's.

with these shaped dounces. The draped waist, but always with a long point in front, is the most popular style, but rather an odd effect can be obtained by the exaggeratedly wide belt or bodice, with a short bolero of satin or lace over it, finished at the back to show the bodice, which goes almost to the top of the waist.

In colors there is also a rich field of choice, and the different shades of the different colors are apparently endless. In embroideries and laces it would also seem as though designers and manufacturers alike had combined to turn out rare and wondrous effects. Hand work, as has so often been said, has reached a degree of perfection unknown before this winter, while in machine work such results have been obtained as to make it difficult at first glance for a trained eye to distinguish the real from the imitation.

COLORED SATINS FOR EVENING.

Velvets and satins are lighter in weight and texture than formerly, and consequently lend themselves to the new design much better. Long lines and graceful draperies can be much more easily obtained when the material is of such grade that it can be arranged in accord with the prevailing fashion, and at the moment call for grace and suppleness. White and light-colored satin gowns are extremely popular, but for the moment the colored satins are more popular than white, and if the former are used the ivory and cream tones are considered more effective than the plain or blue white. Skirts of medium length, with pleats at the sides and back, are made up without trimming, and show off a fine quality of satin to the best possible advantage, while a much cheaper quality of satin can be made up to better advantage in a skirt

with these shaped dounces. The draped waist, but always with a long point in front, is the most popular style, but rather an odd effect can be obtained by the exaggeratedly wide belt or bodice, with a short bolero of satin or lace over it, finished at the back to show the bodice, which goes almost to the top of the waist.

A charmingly picturesque model, suitable for an elaborate tea gown or a simple dinner gown, is copied from an old picture. The Watteau pleat is more than suggested, although not fully carried out. The material of the gown is the palest blue satin, while down the front are piles of pale pink chiffon roses, applied on to the satin. A full ruffle of lace, so full that it falls like a jabot on either side, brings the parts quite close together over a lace front. The sleeves, in elbow length, with wide lace ruffles, are tight-fitting, with the top, giving rather a higher effect than if there were a sloping shoulder seam. A flowing brocade made in gold, or steel paillettes is one of the most effective gowns a woman can possess. For the moment the gold spangles or paillettes are more popular than the silver, and consequently are smart. The craze for brown is seen in the different shades of the color with brown or gold spangles, which is most original and striking.

There is not a great variety of design in the making up of spangled gowns, or steel paillettes is one of the most effective gowns a woman can possess. For the moment the gold spangles or paillettes are more popular than the silver, and consequently are smart. The craze for brown is seen in the different shades of the color with brown or gold spangles, which is most original and striking.

A black net gown with jet silver, gold or steel paillettes is one of the most effective gowns a woman can possess. For the moment the gold spangles or paillettes are more popular than the silver, and consequently are smart. The craze for brown is seen in the different shades of the color with brown or gold spangles, which is most original and striking.

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THE INNER HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

By F. A. Mackenzie, of the London Daily Mail.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie, war correspondent for the London Daily Mail in Manchuria, has written his impressions as to Japan's shortcomings, being a contribution to the inner history of the war. The Mail introduces Mr. McKenzie's article thus:

The inner history of the war has not as yet been told. Owing to military exigencies, which had to be considered both by the Japanese army and the foreign correspondents, it was necessary during the progress of operations to withhold many facts.

Now, however, that the series of terrible battles which preceded the capture of Liaoyang is fast receding into the past, no injury will be done to Japan by calling attention to certain facts which are perfectly understood in the Far East, and which are well known to the Russian general staff, but which have not been published in this country, though a knowledge of them is vital to a correct comprehension of the military and political situation.

Mr. F. A. McKeie, one of our ablest correspondents, will relate without bias and without concealment, other than as the dictates of military honor enjoin upon one who has been the guest of the Japanese army, the history of this great struggle.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie has seen more of the war than any other non-combatant.

Setting out in advance of the first Japanese invaders, he was present at the ensuing battle of Chemulpho, and accompanied the Japanese advance guards in their terrible winter march through Northern Korea.

He was the first foreign correspondent to join General Kuroki's army, and remained with it throughout its summer and autumn campaigns.

It will be seen that our correspondent believes that Japan will not be defeated. If she can gain no dazzling victory, such as at one moment seemed within her grasp, she can suffer and endure, with the certainty that her foes, so far as will, on the defensive add to the laurels which they have gathered to the offence.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie then proceeds to sum up the case for Japan and Russia in the following graphic and interesting manner:

great weakness of the Japanese fighting forces. Thus the supreme advantages offered to us by the unreadiness of the Russians and by their unacquaintance with Japanese methods of fighting have been largely lost.

But this miracle has taken place under our eyes. After every defeat the Russians have fought better than before. The Russians as soldiers have many faults. They lack individual initiative; their men in the ranks are not over bright; they are too fond of vodka, champagne, and nerve-wrecking amusements. But they do not want for courage, and with that virtue, all other things are being added to them.

Even the slowest-witted private is waking up. We no longer see the prostration of Russian prisoners, so familiar early in the war. The Russians never had ammunition practice in peace-time, but they are getting it in war, and their aim is steadily improving. Defeats do not seem to discourage them, and after their most severe punishments they come back for more. A few days after the battle of Liaoyang, I woke up one morning with amazement to hear the renewed sound of shelling. The Russians had come down again to see what we were doing.

The severe discipline of Kuroptkin is eliminating the hopeless officers from his

Japanese are going to lose. The war still hangs in the balance, but the balance at the present moment is inclined, if anything, a little against Japan.

Japan's supreme asset in the coming campaign lies in the courage and endurance of her private soldier, the finest conscript infantryman on earth. Time after time he has accomplished the apparently impossible; he will do so again.

But we may during the next few months see a situation in Manchuria where great battles are fought, tens of thousands slain, and neither side is substantially the better. The great danger is that the Russians did not lose many men from disease during the summer, they were specially favored by fate.

The Japanese runs his camp on temperance and on strict moral principles. The common idea of the West is that the Japanese are an especially immoral race, so far as my experience goes, wrong-chanced tourists, who have done the orthodox tour between Yokohama and Nagasaki, may laugh at this. Doubtless the experience of many of them is to the contrary. But they do not do the real Japan. While I was with the First army, there were no camp followers, and the Japanese people were never more determined to continue the struggle than today. Their hospitals are too small.

With the Russians it was notoriously behind all lies the determination and self-sacrifice of the entire Japanese nation. The people are suffering, and suffering cruelly.

The noisy enthusiasm of the first weeks of the war has died away. But a grim, relentless resolution remains, and the Japanese people were never more determined to continue the struggle than today. Their hospitals are too small.

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Social and Personal

Tomorrow being generally and officially observed as New Year's Day, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Horatio Johnstone, and His Worship Mayor Barnard, will respectively be home to callers at Government House and at the Mayor's residence, corner of Belcher street and Pemberton Road. The custom of New Year's calling has recently experienced a marked revival, and it is expected that these semi-official receptions will be very largely attended, from 3 until 6.

All who attended the Cinderella party at Assembly Hall Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Daughters of Puty, seemed to have caught the enthusiasm of youth, and scarcely a shadow of the season has been more thoroughly enjoyed, joyous, and—well, not so young. The kiddies held the fort until 10 o'clock, and then with their retirement to the supper room (whence shortly issued the merry sounds of a bon-bon bon-bon), their elders gained command of the situation and the floor. The standard attractions of a Cinderella of the good old sort were supplemented by the spirit of the holiday season, and the presence in port of the U. S. S. Paul Jones, whose officers, with those of His Majesty's land and sea forces, joined their civilian friends in making the occasion a success. The attire of the dancers was varied—fancy dress, bouffant, and ordinary evening gowns being about equally represented. Some of the costumes were exceptionally pretty and picturesque; others displayed a marked originality; while there was a notable absence of the merely grotesque. It is possible to mention but a very few, caught up, out of the multitude. Miss Anna Taylor was a charming little "Old Fashioned Lady"; Miss Keele Taylor, an effective "Night"; Miss Parry, "British Queen"; Miss "Pearly Fairy"; Miss Dorothy Lester, a very cheery and beautiful "Fairy Queen"; Miss Winnie Windle, "Fioriette"; Miss Genevieve Irving, "Gainsborough"; Miss Heyland, "Lady of the Fifteenth Century"; Miss Devereux, "Folly"; Miss Langley, "Red Riding Hood"; Miss Freda Walker, "Peach Girl"; Miss K. Roberts, "Signorina"; Miss Walker, "Red Riding Hood"; Miss Langley, "Egyptian"; Miss Gladys Green, "Tarkish Dancing Girl"; Miss Hilda Simpson, "Tamborine Girl"; Miss Genevieve Bone, "Poppy"; Master Francis Pemberton, a very effective "Page"; Miss G. A. Hall, "Sister"; Miss Kathleen Norton, "Red Riding Hood"; Miss Olive Fawcett, "Dolly Varden"; Miss May Corson, "Flower Girl"; Miss Wolfenden, "Miss Muffet"; Miss Nellie Joule, "Old Fashioned Girl"; Miss Emma Selby, "Gainsborough"; Miss Dolly Smith, "Folly"; Miss Anderson, "Fairy"; Miss Gladys Grey, "Geisha"; Miss Blossom Fawcett, "Court Favorite"; Mr. Gillespie, "Admiral of the Fleet"; Mr. Forsythe, "Cowboy"; Miss Bowron, and Miss Bamford, "Court Beauties"; Mr. H. H. May, effective "Cameo"; and notably a juvenile "Mephisto"—and a well-sustained "Autumn"—could not, in the crush, be identified; indeed, the percentage of those mentioned is necessarily very small. Among the guests of the evening were: Miss Gertie Morrow, the Misses Few, Miss Roberts, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Victor Lawson, the Misses Lawson, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Jr., the Misses Meshier, the Misses Briggs, Master Briggs, Master George, Miss George, Miss Connie Jay, Mr. George Jay Jr., the Misses Ethelred and Edith McElhinny, Mrs. and the Misses Newman, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Raynor, Dr. and Mrs. Holden, and a family; Miss Munro, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury and Master Francis Rattenbury, the Misses Goddard, Mrs. MacInwair Johnson, Mrs. Norton, Miss Mainwair Johnson, Miss Norton, Mr. J. W. D. and Mr. L. S. V. York, Mr. H. J. Dally, Mr. Nelson Scott, Mr. Andrew George, Mr. G. Yule Simpson, Mr. C. S. McMilligan, Miss McMilligan, Mrs. Lester, Miss Dorothy Lester, Miss Chapman, Mr. A. B. Fraser Sr., Mrs. Fraser, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. and Miss Roberta Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. Colley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ogden, Miss Gladys Grey, Master Munro, Miss Muriel Hall, Mr. Lloyd Dickenson, Mrs. Stanley McB. Smith, Mr. B. G. Goward, Mrs. and the Misses Hickie, Mr. Herbert Kent, Col. F. B. Gregory, Dr. Mrs. and Master Hassell, Mrs. and the Misses Reddick, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Andrew Lang, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Mr. and the Misses Leeming, Mr. and Miss Bechtel, Mrs. Edward Dickenson, Mr. James Lawson, Dr. Haynes, Miss Marjorie, Mr. Finch, Mr. Worthington, Mr. T. E. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. and the Misses Angus, Miss Schwengen, Mr. Jamison, Mrs. and the Misses Foote, Mr. E. O. S. Schubfeld, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Frank Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. and Miss Macrae, Miss John, Mrs. John, Mrs. and the Misses Erskine, Mr. Townsley, the Misses Gallespie, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, and Master Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, and family; Mrs. Hope, the Misses Atkinson, Mr. Patton, the Misses Wollaston, Mr. Wollaston, Mr. James, Mr. Douglas, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Stuart, Major Hibben, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Carsaire, Mr. H. Wolfe, Mr. A. J. Maynard, and Mr. N. Ogden. Some of the costumes represented characters of ancient times; there were also tramps of all descriptions; Chinamen, Indians, savages; in fact, every eccentric going to make up a masquerade. Much sorrow was expressed that another such a gathering could not be held before the close of the year, as all enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

Greatly increased interest in golf was demonstrated by the large attendance at the Oak Bay links for the mixed foursomes contests of Monday last, which were indeed most pleasant affairs. Mr. H. H. Hulton-Harrap and Miss Langley proving the most popular, the youngest players being Mrs. Marjorie, Mrs. Harvey Combe, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Combe, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Miss Tyrwhitt-Drake, Miss Alice Bell, Mrs. Goward, Mrs. Irving, Miss Gladys Green, Mrs. F. Burton, Mrs. Edgar Crowe, Baker, Mrs. Genge, Miss Todd, Miss Cobett, Miss Boswell, Miss Foster, Col. A. W. Jones, Dr. Collett, Dr. Griffith, Col. R. N. Burton, Mr. B. G. Goward, Capt. Davidson, Mr. H. D. Twiss, Mr. Harvey Combe, Commander Hunt, R. N. Mr. B. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mr. P. E. Ross, Mr. G. A. Mr. A. T. G. Ross, Mr. Warburton, Pike, Mr. C. H. Rogers, Mr. Justice Martin, Mr. D. M. Rogers, Mr. A. J. Pitt, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Langley, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mr. A. S. Reed, Mr. W. H. Langley, and Mr. H. R. Beaven.

Last Friday's meeting of the Assembly Club brought out a practically even division of lady and gentleman members.

A Great Many of the English Duchesses Are Famous for Skill With the Whip



LADY ANGELA FORBES.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH.

DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.

LADY HOLLAND.

COUNTESS OF WILTON.

THE SPHERE.

Another very enjoyable dance was held in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Thursday last, under the auspices of the Victoria Dancing Club, this time taking the form of a "Leap Year masquerade," which surpassed all other functions ever given by the above club. The music, under the leadership of Mrs. K. Davies, was all that could possibly be desired, as was evidenced by the encores enthusiastically called for. The committee had charge of the affair, and deserved great credit for the able manner in which they carried out the important duties allotted to them; for it is a true saying that when the ladies undertake anything in their social line they are bound to make it a success. Nothing was left undone to enhance the merriment of those who love the dance. Of course, the ladies allowed the men to have a couple of gentlemen's choices, which favor it goes without saying was much appreciated. The committee comprised the following: Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Brown, Miss Robinson, Miss Goodwin, Miss Newington, the Misses Pooley, Mrs. McMillin, Mrs. Whitton, Miss Wrigglesworth, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edmunds, Miss Somers, Miss Brown, Miss Wylde and the Misses Maynard. The mistress of ceremonies, Miss F. Robinson, excelled herself in the manner in which she looked after the enjoyment of all who had the pleasure of attending, and proved she was equal to any emergency. The dancers unmasked at 11:30, after which a sumptuous supper was served. Supper being over, dancing was continued until the early morn. Among those present were Misses Goodwin, Miss R. Goodwin, Mr. E. Walker, Miss Williams, Miss Williams, Misses Wrigglesworth, Mrs. Newington, Mrs. Ward, Mr. D. Woods, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Mr. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss L. Cousins, the Misses Thrall, Mr. Appleby, Mr. H. Macdonald, Miss K. Newbigging, Mr. P. McQuade, Mr. R. Strachan, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Linton, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. M. Maynard, Mr. Cessford, Mr. A. Wiliard, Miss Freeman, the Misses Furey, Mr. Furman, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Mr. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gowen, the Misses Cathcart, the Misses Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Somers, Miss T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Kelly, Mr. B. F. F. Mr. G. F. Turner, Miss F. Edmunds, Miss E. Robinson, Mr. V. Weston, Mr. William Dryden, Mr. R. Oshorn, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. H. Willie, Mr. Macdonald, Miss R. Maynard, Miss K. Maynard, Mr. S. May Smith, Mr. William Maynard, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss N. Brown, Miss L. McDougall, Mr. C. McDougall, Mr. H. Read, Mr. A. Boorman, Mr. Pierson, the Misses Blake, Mrs. and the Misses Dugdon, Mr. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Brickle, Miss L. Cousins, Miss Ball, Mr. C. Cullin, Miss E. Bergquist, Mrs. Humber, Miss L. Maynard, Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. H. Maynard, Mr. J. Henderson, Miss Davis, Mrs. Newbigging, Mrs.

The party thoroughly enjoying the dance until the midnight hour. Among those present were the Misses M. and G. Atkinson, Miss E. Locke, the Misses Spencer, Miss Anna McQuade, Mr. Frank Clarke, Miss Edith Nixon (Vancouver), Miss E. Lindsay, the Misses Potts, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McQuade, Miss Camusa, the Misses Fraser, Miss Cecile Hardie, Mr. Frank and Mr. Fred, White, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Dickenson, Miss Clarke, Mr. Stuart, Mr. H. and Mr. J. W. D. York, Mr. William Winsby, Mr. G. Smith, S. McMillin, Mr. P. Wellington, Mr. Phil Austin, Miss Austin, Mr. Gilbert Wilson, Miss A. McKenzie, Miss Ethel Bechtel, the Misses B. and O. Fawcett, Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Miss Constance Fawcett, Mr. Sydney Child, Miss Beth Hall, Miss Belle Roberts, Miss Bowron, Miss Walker, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. D. B. McConan, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Percy Keeler, Mr. Alex. Moss, Mrs. and Miss Leigh, the Misses Cameron, Mr. R. George, Mr. A. George, Miss George, the Misses Brownlee, the Misses Spence, Miss Lang, Mr. W. V. Goddard, Mr. H. W. Lang, Mr. J. A. Belton (Vancouver), Miss Mandie Bone, and a large number of others.

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Sir Manville Dacre Dandy and Duellist

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I am an old woman, 98 years of age, if I live till Saturday next, which please God, I shall do. And strange things have befallen me since what I am about to tell you took place. There are times, indeed, when I almost wonder whether they ever really happened—feeling almost inclined to believe that I must have dreamed them. Of those who took part in them, I alone remain; just a little gray-haired lady, very frail in body, but not altogether ill-looking—that is, if my granddaughters and great-granddaughters are to be believed. Good gracious me, what things I have seen, to be sure! I am a Trewithen, and as such had, from the West country—midway between Okehampton and Exeter. My father was Lord of the Manor of Okehampton—Justice of the Peace, once High Sheriff, and the terror of all evil-doers throughout the countryside. I can see him now, a truly imposing figure of a man, tall, broad-shouldered and with a light in his eyes when his temper was roused, that was wont to make everyone tremble who had the ill-fortune to come within reach of his pleasure. Men were men in those days. They lived hard, and they died hard. They fought like heroes when fighting was necessary, and if perhaps they did drink too much wine, as I fear they did, well the managers to beat the French, the Spanish and the Dutch, as no other nation was able to do. There, at least, is something to be proud of. What, think you, are my thoughts when I see the men, or should I say the magnificos, who pay court to my great-granddaughters today? Why, Giles, our village smith, was a giant compared to them, and he lacked a foot of my father's height. 'Twas he who fought Sir Michael Anstruther in his own smithy, the year that the battle of Trafalgar was won, and the same in which Captain Seymour of the Amethyst frigate met La Thetis in the Channel, fought her till midnight, left her two hundred dead and wounded on her decks and later took her into Plymouth Sound, with eighty of his own officers and men killed, and his ship so crippled that he had scarcely a spar left on which to hoist a sail. Ah! as I have said, they were men indeed in those days.

It was towards the end of that fateful year that a letter came to my mother from her sister—my aunt, the famous beauty, Lady Cicely Huntingtower—in which she begged of her to allow me to visit her in London—in order, so she said, that I might be given an opportunity of seeing something of the world before I married a hawk and became a nonentity, with no thought above the curing of lacerated, the rearing of a race of half-bred dogs. Even now I can recall the expression on my mother's face as she read it. It was well known to the family that she and Aunt Cicely had never been the best of friends, and the terms of this letter were scarcely likely to add to their liking for each other. To me, however, it appeared in quite a different way. It was like a glimpse of a new world. The very thought of it was rapture to me. I was to go to London! I could scarcely believe it to be true. To London—the city in which the King lived, the home of the greatest men and women of the world—seen, indeed! Nowadays, with your express trains, luncheon cars, and everything made comfortable and easy for you, it does not seem very much of an undertaking, but in the days of which I am telling you, it was an event to be looked forward to for months and to be recalled for a half a lifetime afterwards. To begin with, there was the drive in our own carriage to Exeter, where I was to sleep the night and catch the coach in the morning. Then came the long journey in the "Highflyer" to the metropolis, by way of Salisbury and Hounslow Heath—no small thing for a young girl but just turned 21, who had never before been more than a dozen miles from her native home. Every thing was to me the long, rolling downs of Wiltshire, the luscious green water-crowns, the outlying portions of London, street succeeding street, and last, the great city itself, with crowds of people, each jostling one another in the race for fame or wealth.

For the next fortnight my days were one long round of gaiety. There was so much to see and do that the time seemed to slip by so swiftly, and almost before I knew it a day had commenced which was finished. How I was ever going to endure the quiet of my old home when I returned to it I could not think; indeed, I scarcely dared to contemplate it. Then came a day when my life was changed for me once and for ever.

There cannot be many girls today who remember Lady Julia Caruthers, but I can recall her, plainly as if it were but yesterday, that first met her. She was one of the most famous women of her day, and her residence in Soho Square, the glories of which even then were beginning to pale, was one of the most noted houses in all fashionable London. There one might meet everyone who was anyone in the great world, from the Prince Regent and his sailor-brother, the Duke of York, downwards. There I saw Richard Sheridan for the first time, in the heyday of his fame, and was the recipient of a witty compliment from Charles Fox himself, which vastly pleased my aunt, though its extravagance embarrassed me more than I can say. He had scarcely left me when I was again to meet him, and his height was his figure that it was only when one saw him standing beside other men that one realized what a giant he really was. He was attired in the height of the fashion, but what looked roppish and even ludicrous in others, in him only added to his dignity. The bow he gave to me when Sir George introduced me to him was worthy of a court cardinal.

"The name of the beautiful Miss Terry, within the fame of the beautiful Miss Terry, has preceded her," he said, and then added with a smile, "May I ask how fares the worthy Mistress Dimples?"

I fear I gave a little gasp of astonishment. Dimples was my name, of which I was so fond—but how did he know of her? I was quite sure that I had never set eyes on him before.

"Pray do not be alarmed, he said, still smiling: "I am no wizard. The matter is simplicity itself. I have been staying in your neighborhood, and that being so could scarcely fail to have seen and heard the famous Miss Terry, within, and her equally famous steps."

I tried to make him some appropriate reply, but failed. With his words, the dear old West country road bade my eyes, and I began to realize that, after all, I was as London is, it cannot in any way compare with the county of my birth.

Can you guess the rest? Sir Manville Dacre—for it was none other than he, the famous dandy, the wit, and, alas! the gambler and duellist—had captured my heart. He did not leave my side throughout the evening, and so marked was his attention that, when we stepped into my aunt's coach, he would scarcely speak to me, while Aunt Cicely treated me only to sour looks and something that was very near akin to contempt. Cousin John alone was kind, as it was always his nature to be.

"I did not leave him, he said, with a smile: "I am no wizard. The matter is simplicity itself. I have been staying in your neighborhood, and that being so could scarcely fail to have seen and heard the famous Miss Terry, within, and her equally famous steps."

"He is a dangerous man, I fear," said she, somewhat needily, "I thought, 'as many a young girl has known to her cost.' However, as you are not likely to see him again, no harm is done."

How little she knew that the harm was already done, for I should have been more than human had I been insensible of the compliment he had paid me in singling me out that night for his undivided attentions. The very knowledge of his wickedness—

had so express it—seemed to flatter me. I went to bed recalling the expression in his eyes as he looked at me, and with the music of his voice still ringing in my ears. The next day I wrote a banquet for me, and with it a little note—which, fortunately for me, my aunt did not see. Remember I was but a young girl, fresh from the country, knowing scarcely anything of life—and measuring the worth of every man by the standard of my own dear father. What happened? I fear the answer to the question is only too easily guessed. We met clandestinely. He told me he loved me and implored me to be his wife. Think of it, my girls. Put yourselves in my place and tell me what you would have done—bearing the fact always in mind that he was the handsomest man in London—and at the same time probably the most feared. I knew not what to say or do. My mother was not at home, and I had not consulted my aunt. To have done so, I should have been compelled to confess that I had met him without her knowledge, and that I dared not do. Oh! the mental distress I suffered at that time—no words can express it. I felt like a traitor to myself, to those I loved, indeed to every one. I knew well enough what was intended for me. It was hoped by all concerned that I would learn to love my Cousin John, Aunt Cicely's only son, a quiet, steady young man, by no means ill-looking, and a year my senior. It is true I both liked and respected him, but also, with such a man as Sir Manville Dacre paying court to me, it was impossible that I could give any serious thought to him. It was not long before the end came. I shudder when I think of it.

I can see Aunt Cicely now—a letter in her hand, her face white and her eyes blazing with anger.

"So this is what it has come to, miss? Is it? After the warnings I have given you, have not you been more correspondingly bad? You have even been proposing Sir Manville Dacre, blind and barking? You, my niece, are the greatest ron and rogue in all London! You cannot deny for here is his letter to you which I have just found upon the stairs. A pretty tale it tells—a pretty tale indeed. What your mother will say I cannot think."

The scorn with which she said this roused my blood. I was no longer a girl, but a woman, and one who was quite ready to give her battle on her own ground.

"Sir Manville Dacre has asked me to be his wife," I said. "He will communicate with my father in due course. What is there wrong in that? I admit that I acted in a most unbecoming manner, but that I was, was destined to cost me dear. It was impossible for me to remain in the house as his guest after what had happened, yet I dare not go home. In my own heart I felt sure that my father would not approve the match, and yet, so thoroughly infatuated was I, that I could not have given Sir Manville up even if I had wanted to. My pride had been wounded by Aunt Cicely's words, and cost what I might. I was resolved to carry the matter through to the bitter end. And bitter it was certainly to be—

"And is Sir Manville not a gentleman?" I enquired. "He has the reputation of being one. Would my uncle like to tell him he is not?"

She gave a little gasp on hearing this, and it told me that, for the time being at least, the battle was won. But my victory, such as it was, was destined to cost me dear. It was impossible for me to remain in the house as his guest after what had happened, yet I dare not go home. In my own heart I felt sure that my father would not approve the match, and yet, so thoroughly infatuated was I, that I could not have given Sir Manville up even if I had wanted to. My pride had been wounded by Aunt Cicely's words, and cost what I might. I was resolved to carry the matter through to the bitter end. And bitter it was certainly to be—

"Once more we pushed on. Another five miles would see us at our destination, I was thankful to hear. But, as we were destined to discover, there is many a slip 'twix the cup and the lip.'

We had walked up a steep hill, and were beginning to descend it on the other side when the adage of the cliche proved, and we were both thrown headlong to the ground. Fortunately we fell clear of the vehicle, and were not injured. Sir Manville had allowed the reins to drop from his hand, and, when we staggered to our feet, the horses were galloping down the hill as fast as they could lay their feet to the ground, and dragging what remained of the vehicle after them. There was a look upon my companion's handsome face as he gazed after them that I had never seen there before, and the torrent of oaths that escaped his lips as he realized the plight we were in would dislodge the lowest hanging hedge-rows, even in those days of course language. At last it was so light that we could see the road for upwards of a mile ahead of us and behind. Sir Manville stopped the horses, and stood up to scan it. There was only a solitary wagon to be seen.

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share of the bargain, but you did not. You put me off and put me off, and then bolted out of London down here, on what devil's errand the deuce only knows?"

"I saw it all. I realized now how much I had been tricked. I remembered that I was rich in my own right, and that I should be richer still at my father's death. Sir Manville—he whom I had trusted so implicitly—was a married man, and would have gone through the mock ceremony with me, and thereby ruined my life, for the sake of my fortune. I turned to the stranger.

"Will you swear before God that your story is true?"

"I swear it."

"And that Sir Manville Dacre is a married man?"

"He married my sister, Polly Bowker of Drury Lane Theatre, in St. Clement's Dane Church, Strand, five years ago last Michaelmas, and she is alive at this minute, though a widow by his cruelty."

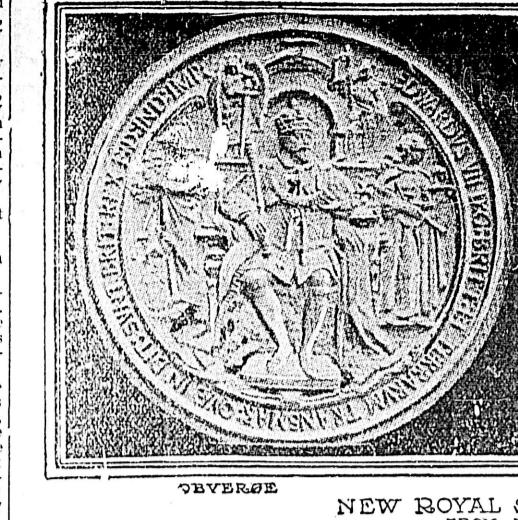
"I took a step towards the table in the centre of the room on which the man's riding whip was lying. Picking it up, I struck Sir Manville across the face and stepped into the passage. A lamp was hanging there, and by its dim light I crept down the stairs towards the small door which opened into the side street. Trembling in every limb I undid the chain and pulled myself through the heavy bolts.

The noise they made was drowned in the roar of the storm outside. At last they were all drawn and the door stood open. In another moment I was outside, and in the arms of the man I knew. I should find awaiting me there. He pressed me to him and covered my face with kisses.

"Quick," he cried. "I have the carriage and the horses outside. By daybreak we shall be home a good mile from London, and where they will never think of looking for us."

I tried to tell him how frightened I was, but the words died on my lips. He had taken my arm by this time, and was hurrying me down the street towards the carriage, which I could just see, and to which the horses, held by a man, were harnessed tandem fashion. He sprang up, helped me to a place beside him, and called to the groom, "Let them go, Jim." The man sprang aside, and 200 feet before I knew it we were speeding away through the desolate streets at a pace that nearly took my breath away. The rain beat down upon us, the wind whistled past our ears, but we were well away from the inn.

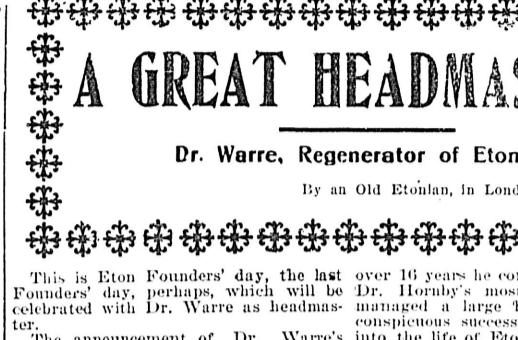
"Two years later I married my Cousin John, who had been brought so much from me. Please God, I made him as good a wife as I knew how. One thing is certain—I should not have been so happy had I married Sir Manville Dacre, dandy and duellist.



NEW ROYAL SEAL OF ENGLAND

FROM THE GRAPHIC

REVERSE.



NEW ROYAL SEAL OF ENGLAND

FROM THE GRAPHIC

THE PRINCESS

"Eh, eth!"
Eth, who stood within the vine-covered veranda, shading her eyes from the sun rays glancing goldenly over the waving wheatfields and along the dusty, daisy-flanked road, started, flushed, and turned.

"Yes, Frau Weisenberger," she answered obediently.

"Get the table ready for Heinrich," commanded the Frau, sharply. "He will be here directly."

"Yes, Frau Weisenberger." And Elizabeth entered the shining kitchen, like wax for cleanliness, and crossed to the cupboard to get down the old blue dishes for Heinrich's table.

Almost she could hear the clank of the wooden shoon she would soon be wearing if she continued to lose her identity as she had done during the past few weeks.

Indeed, so completely had she thrown herself into the part she had essayed to play, there were times when the fact that she had been sent by the editor of a scientific magazine to this Dutch farmhouse to study the conditions of life among the middle-class Dutch seemed illusion, and her existence as dining-room servant under the rigid but kindly dominion of the grub and thrifty Frau Weisenberger, who had gone so far as to Germanize her name of Elizabeth into Elspeth, seemed the reality.

Added to which her task of studying

the middle-class Dutch, who, together with some friendly Americans, came swimming out from New York on Saturday to stay until Monday, remaining in lesser numbers, some of them on into the week, had been lost in the beauty of the old farmhouse and its surroundings; in the blue and gold of June, in the daisies, in the buttercups, in the song-birds, in the peeping turtles, and the frogs croaking shrilly at twilight from pool to pool of the dark and darkling stream that drifted through twin rows of old-fashioned flowers nodding drowsily, opened the garden gate walked out into the meadow, wallowing in daisies, in daisies through the shimmering sweetness of the soft June night, melodious with the twitter of birds, down toward the sluggish stream that trickled musically between the dusky protection of its shrubbery.

She hastened to serve him, for was she not the maid of the dining room, the servant girl?

There were times when she wondered if it could be true that she had ever been anything else.

His dinner was over. The dishes were washed and put shiningly away in the tall chin-closet, and Heinrich, lighting his pipe, had whistled to the dog and gone on down the twilight road, leaving the world for the moment a little lonelier for Elizabeth.

Fran Weisenberger had also disappeared. She no longer called to her in her hurrying Dutch voice: "Elspeth, Elspeth! Do this! Do that!" So it happened that she had this breathing, shadowy space between twilight and dark to sit and dream.

She sat on the step of the old back porch in a warmth of vines, rested her elbows on her knees, her chin in her hands, and looked out on the beautiful world.

The red sun, dying, had left the twilight softly tinged with delicate purple. A streak of orange cut the dark of the hills from the sky. Past the range of the prim old garden, sweet with marsh marigolds and bachelor's buttons, set out with Dutch precision, with rows of peas, potatoes, lettuce and butter beans, there showed a glimpse of meadow, shadowy with daisies; ghosts of daisies lifting starlike faces to a star-spangled sky.

The fireflies twinkled among these daisies, now here, now there, now scattered, now swarming.

Beyond the meadows was the apple orchard, with its rows of great, green round heads, giant heads belonging apparently to invisible bodies of buried ghosts.

The fireflies twinkled among these daisies, now here, now there, now scattered, now swarming.

The broken English with which he was wont to disguise his faltering thoughts gave place to English of perfect clarity.

The import of the words added to her surprise.

"I came to this country," he said, "in the guise of a workman to study the condition of the middle-class American who spend their summer vacations in Dutch homes. In my own country I am Graf Hamel von Crotchal, the son of a nobleman."

Elizabeth caught her breath hard. The son of a nobleman, and she a servant girl!

His next words musically served to calm her trepidation.

"I never thought," he sighed, "to find so sweet a woman in serving maid."

A neighboring bird trilled shrubily, then the fireflies lit the faces of some near daisies, and Elizabeth's heart stod waiting still awhile.

"Serving maid or princess," said Graf Hamel von Crotchal, "I love you."

There was a moment of silence, during which Elizabeth suddenly remembred.

"I, too, am disguised!" she cried, with a joyful laugh. "And you love a princess."

Technical Study in Practice

England's Great New School at Birmingham.

English World's Work.

"We find that thirty acres are barely sufficient!" These words of the chancellor of the University of Birmingham, perhaps the most vigorous and modern of all our English universities, will give some idea of the magnitude of the school which is in existence in the centre of the Midlands have decided to carry out. In a few months there will be in full working order on the magnificent site at Bournbrook a large power station for generating enough electricity to supply a small town with light and power; a foundry for making steel castings; a smelting for forging and welding iron and steel; a large furnace for making the steel from the raw ore; and even a coal mine for teaching the laws of ventilation and other mining problems.

It seems difficult to realize as one looks around and sees the great laboratories and the machinery in motion at this place, that it was only five or six months ago that the public in the Midlands had placed before them the idea of a local university. But the characteristic energy of the prime mover in this scheme was such that no overwhelming obstacles that might have prevented it ever coming to life at all. The man to whom Birmingham owes so many improvements, and who has become her most famous citizen, has created a monument which will be existing when fiscal wants are forgotten. For it was the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., who first conceived the idea of a Midland university which should be equipped especially for the needs of the district.

If the question were asked: "What will the Birmingham University do?"

perhaps the best answer would be: "Train future captains of industry." It is in the facilities for training students in applied science that this university seems determined to specialize. At the same time, it must not be assumed that the general curriculum of the place is at all cramped, for every provision has been made for those who wish to study languages, commerce, medicine, or pure as well as applied science.

At the outset the promoters were more modest than they are at present; then they only asked for a quarter-million of money; they have obtained already nearly double that amount, and no less an authority than Sir Norman Lockyer has told us that in order to complete the scheme now in hand a sum of £3,000,000 is required. Andrew Carnegie was an early donor, and not only did he give £50,000, but also the useful advice that those responsible at Birmingham should see what the United States were doing. Accordingly, some three years before the famous Mosley Educational Commission was thought of, Birmingham sent a committee of three, who visited the States and Canada, and drew up a report on which the present great operations were founded. They noticed that the secret of the success of the American technical universities was the endeavor to unite theory and practice. Therefore, they recommended the council at Birmingham to erect large workshops and spacious laboratories.

The seed from which the university has sprung was sown by a well-known Birmingham man, Sir Josiah Mason, who, a quarter of a century ago, built and endowed the Mason Science College. Since then the Medical School at Birmingham has joined this college, and at the creation of the university it was decided to extend the teaching so that it

and its people, there came steadily onward the two white horses, back of them the wagon piled high with hay, and, loyally poised on the gleaming hay, contentedly whistling a joyous Dutch roundelay, Heinrich.

His hat was off, and the great gold sun sent its mellown rays loyally slanting through the yellow leaves. Heinrich threw back his head with a laugh, drew the reins to the ground, leaped lightly down and looked straight into Elspeth's eyes with beautiful eyes that were of the dark-blue color of corn-flowers.

"I am here," he said.

It seemed nothing strange to Elizabeth that this son of the soil, clad in old garments that had taken to themselves the rustic color of that soil, should be a man of the world to which we must return to the end and the swine girl of the old Dutch farmhouse, then well and good, but with one proviso—that she serve Heinrich.

Her thoughts returned to him, if they never left him—to the splendid build of him, to his Dutch stolidity, through which appeared at times a gleam of rare intelligence incomprehensible to her, to his broken English fraught with mistakes to which it took some biting of lip to refrain from correcting; but, above all, to his like-mindedness, to be found, she reasoned, only in sons of the soil unspoiled by culture, untainted by the vices of the very rich.

The star-eyed daisies beckoned to her from the meadow; the lamp-like fireflies lighted the way.

Elizabeth arose, stretched out her slender arms with a little sigh and followed their beckoning.

She passed swiftly through the long, prime rows of old-fashioned flowers nodding drowsily, opened the garden gate and went into the meadow, daisies, the shimmering sweetness of the soft June night, melodious with the twitter of birds, down toward the sluggish stream that trickled musically between the dusky protection of its shrubbery.

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"I, too, am disguised!" she cried, with a joyful laugh. "And you love a princess."

and its people, there came steadily onward the two white horses, back of them the wagon piled high with hay, and, loyally poised on the gleaming hay, contentedly whistling a joyous Dutch roundelay, Heinrich.

Originally she was the daughter of pioneers who were sons of the soil. It was true, then, that she, too, turned to the soil, and, loyally poised on the gleaming hay, contentedly whistling a joyous Dutch roundelay, Heinrich.

His hat was off, and the great gold sun sent its mellown rays loyally slanting through the yellow leaves. Heinrich threw back his head with a laugh, drew the reins to the ground, leaped lightly down and looked straight into Elspeth's eyes with beautiful eyes that were of the dark-blue color of corn-flowers.

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TO-DAY 2 DOZEN LARGE ORANGES FOR 25 CENTS

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

New York's Many Marvels

AN Interview in New York Herald.

"My brain is like Broadway," said Dario Nicodemi, of the Paris Figaro, in reply to the question of a representative of the World as to the impressions of New York he had formed in his month's stay. "I have been there all day and a roar-impression crowded my impression in inextricable confusion. I have not yet written a single letter to the Figaro, because I could not trust myself to write of what I have seen. I am going to St. Louis, and not until I get away from the turmoil of New York shall I be able to sit down calmly and arrange things in their proper perspective. Then only shall I write of New York."

Mr. Nicodemi is a remarkable young man who has suddenly jumped into fame by the brilliance of his writing. Two years ago he was editing a newspaper in South America, and his name had never been heard of in the literary and artistic world. And he could not speak a word of French, being an Italian by birth, and having lived almost all his years among the Spanish-speaking people of South America. Today he is one of the star writers of the Paris Figaro, and is the author of a French comedy which Mme. Rejane played here the week before last with great success. Imagine a young Italian coming to New York with no knowledge of English and becoming in two years one of the leading writers of the world and having Adri Rejane produce one of his plays!

Mr. Nicodemi was sent to America by the Figaro to write his impressions of life here and incidentally to describe the closing days of the exhibition at St. Louis. He has been here about a month.

Asked what had impressed him most forcibly in New York, he replied:

"The freedom of your women. It is admirable. And with it there is a courtesy and a chivalry on the part of the men which I have never seen anywhere else in the world. I sat in a hotel restaurant at dinner the other night, and two women, unescorted, came and dined at the adjoining table. It was amazing to a stranger. In Paris or Vienna or Berlin if unescorted women should sit in a restaurant you would feel at liberty to make eyes at them or to address them familiarly. It is so indeed. Here nothing of the sort. They are respectively men and all men respect them. It is an unmistakable evidence of the chivalry of the American man."

"And what do you think of our women?"

"The finest in the world. How can any man be rash enough to try to pick out the loveliest woman in New York? In the opening night of the opera I looked over the audience with a critical eye, and after the performance I stood at the main exit with a friend, who is even more of a stranger than I, and watched the procession of women passing out to their carriages. Supposing that I, having been here the week, knew all the notabilities of my friend and me when a handsome woman passed, 'Who is that?' 'The loveliest woman in New York!' I replied in my enthusiasm. A moment later and he asked me the same question about another woman. 'The loveliest woman in New York!' I replied. After it was all over my friend called my attention to the fact that I had said more than twenty women were the loveliest in New York.

"I went to the Horse Show. And there I saw women, women, women—and incidentally a few horses. But the women were so magnificent that I had eyes only for them."

As for their dress," put in the World representative, "it is as fine as that of the women of Paris, Trouville and Vienna?"

Mr. Nicodemi smiled nervously and hesitated as he lit a cigarette.

"I do not want to commit an indiscretion," he replied, "but as you ask me the question I suppose you desire a frank answer. Your women are magnificently dressed, superbly costumed, but—another hesitating pause—"there is too much. They dress too splendidly, there are too many diamonds, too much jewelry. There!" I have said it. Let me explain it. The Parisienne of the haute monde is simpler in her attire, but she knows how to wear it."

"I spoke of too many diamonds. Let me mention another thing. I find too much of here—millions! I sit in a restaurant, a man enters, and I hear a subdued buzz which says, 'He is worth ten millions.' I ask who a handsome woman is, and am told 'that is Mrs. ——; she is worth twenty millions! I do not like having the millions of others thrown at my face. It simply makes me wonder why a small percentage of those millions did not drift my way—or yours."

"After the women, what has most impressed you?"

"Your newspapers. I know the newspapers of all the civilized world, and yours are the best; I ever saw. You do not, as in Paris and London try to do, endeavor to make literature. The newspaper is a mirror of New York life. It is full of variety, of crisp, bright articles about the matters and the events that make up your daily

Real Estate

FOR SALE

E. A. Harris & Co.
25 FORT STREET.

VICTORIA HALL—70 Blanchard street, between Johnson and Pandora. Fine ball room, 60x30, supper room, kitchen and all modern conveniences; suitable for dances, dinners and all classes of entertainments. Terms of rental: \$12.50 full night; \$7.50 up to 12 p. m.

TO RENT

Johnson street, 7 room house \$17.00

Fernwood road, 8 room house \$12.00

Esquimalt road, 8 room house \$12.00

Michigan street, 7 room house \$21.00

Oswego street, 7 room house \$18.00

Yates street, 10 room house \$30.00

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT AT 30c, \$35, \$40.

Beaumont Boggs,
Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

TO LET—Furnished house for few months; choice situation.

LARGE LOTS on Clarence street, James Bay; sewer on street. Price only \$500 each, on easy terms.

SEVERAL NICE FARMS in Cowichan district and Somenos, at reasonable prices.

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, Richmond road, can be purchased by monthly payments of \$15; interest at 4 per cent.

NORTH DAIRY—5 acre blocks of land still head as the cheapest, best and nearest sites for homes.

NOTICE

I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell of retail Wines and Spirits, etc., on the Esquimalt & Victoria Liquor Co. Ltd.

LEONARD H. SULLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and pursuant to the "Revised Statute of Canada, 1880," Chapter 92, Title, THE LOB MILK COMPANY, LIMITED, Victoria, B. C., has applied to the Governor General in Council for a lease of certain forest shore rights, and for approval of the plan and site for the erection of new wooden wharf adjoining the present wharf of the said Company in James Bay, and the same will be granted.

Victoria, B. C., the first day of December, 1904.

FELL & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the said The Taylor Mfg. Company Limited.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Constance Langford Davie, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, to all creditors of the estate to appear before the undermentioned before the 24th day of January, 1905, full particulars of claims, verified by statutory declaration. After such date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1904.

McPHILLIPS & HUNTERMAN,
Or Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for the Executors.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, packing upshow cards and samples, and to sell them at a small profit. Small advertising matter. Salary or commission \$60 per month and expenses not over \$20 a month. Ready employment to good men. No experience necessary. Will be particularly welcome.

EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Responsible man to manage an office and distributing depot for large manufacturing concern. Salary \$150 per month and commissions. Applicant must have good references and \$2,000. Capital secure. Address, Supt. 323 W. 12th St., Chicago.

WANTED—To join a new co-operative wholesale company, under an excellent manager; every advantage and big wages given to employees, who are expected to invest \$200 or more in from large to the strictest investigation. Address, Box 77 Colonist office, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—Men to learn butcher trade in eight weeks; and general positions; constant and clever expert instruction and examinations; wages earned while learning. Catalogue mailed free. Moyer System College, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Canvassing, collecting, and all kinds of commission work. Victoria General Agency, Room 1, Williams Block, Yates street.

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A Memorie of Ye Olde Countrie

Being the Account of a Tour Through the West of England.—Written for the Colonist by R. J. Billinghurst

Many a British Columbian, even if he be a settler of several decades, must retain grateful reminiscences of "the pit where he was digged"—a treasury of thought that the rising generation of "clan-diggers," full of pride for their grand inheritance of the West, cannot sympathize with. And, indeed, besides the name associations and the traditions that inspire every true-born Briton, the unique scenery of the "right little, tight little island" is something never to be forgotten by wanderers from her shores, in whatever primeval winds their may be cast. The writer of this article hopes to quicken your dormant imagination of the West, and, along with some notes on the scenery of Dartmoor and Exmoor, two remarkable regions in the West of England.

A start for our tour may well be made at Exeter, the county seat of Devonshire, about twenty miles from the outskirts of Dartmoor. Of course, we shall not leave Exeter till we have visited its beautiful cathedral. This is not as impressive as those of other cities for its size; it is one of the small examples of episcopal architecture. But, such as it is, it has fine works of art to show, especially in the cloisters and the wondrously carved west front. The old houses in the close, with their trees and plots of grass, add to the picturesqueness of the sacred fane. Exeter is charmingly situated on the river Exe; and the surrounding country, dyed a crimson hue by the new red sandstone subsoil, is open for many a delightful ramble. But after paying our due of admiration for the cathedral, and taking in the rest of the city with a cursory glance, as one may say, we find impelled to push on toward the moor.

The high road from Exeter to Plymouth crosses Dartmoor, passing on its way to the convict establishment at Princetown in the very heart of this wild region. The "red country" through which we pass after leaving the city is pleasantly undulating, and very productive. Here, in the corner of some apple orchards, one may observe the old cider mill and think of the drink for which the West country is noted.

Eight miles from Exeter we cross the river Teign by Dunsford Bridge. On the further side of the bridge the wooded hills rise up steeply, and as we ascend the road climbs the ridge, which is an enchanting view of the meandering stream bordered with thick brush, which in early spring, before the opening of the buds, appears from the height tinged with a suspicion of a man's hue. The stanzas entitled "The Message of the River," which the writer has contributed to the Colonist, together with this essay, will give my readers some idea of the impression made on him by this scene, and treasured in his memory.

As we continued our progress amongst the hills we noticed huge masses of granite protruding from the tangled woodlands, which seem to be overhanging with the limp willow, and sparkle among the mossy boulders. This is the fortress of Dartmoor, the very heart of Dartmoor and the watershed of most of its attractive streams. When the crest of the last hill is reached, we look down into the hollow wherein is situated the town of Moreton Hampstead, a magnificent amphitheatre, the bounding tiers of which are formed by the gray-blue toes of the moor, culminating in the dome of Cawsand Beacon. Moreton Hampstead will be familiar to readers of the late R. D. Blackmore's "Cristowell." Here, at the entrance of the town, is the remarkable greenery of the conygree trees, the names of the conygree trees are lost. Not far distant, across a mountain torrent or two and some rugged moorland, is Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, supposed to be the original of Cristowell, a book worth reading if only for the magnificent description of a thunderstorm contained therein—a description founded on one that actually occurred at a certain date on the moor in the neighborhood of Widdicombe.

From Moreton Hampstead we may leave the coach road and climb over the densely-wooded ridge to the northwest, and so descend again into the Teign valley at Tingle Bridge. Roderick Blackmore's romance, which also depicts the scenes of a wonderful pectorial exploit and as being referred to as the beauty spot of Devonshire. The heroine of Cristowell ascends the overhanging hills with her sketch-book under her arm, to take an impression of its loveliness, but desists from her art with tears in her eyes. "She can draw a haystack or the ruined gateway of some ancient abbey, but Tingle Bridge she can only gaze at, drinking in its beauty with humble delight" or something to that effect. And, indeed, it is a spot not too remarkable in Devonshire scenery, but perhaps in the scenery of the island

generally. The strong current of pure Dartmoor water, collected from many an upland peat moss, here makes a beautiful long curve through a narrow dell, the sides of which are steep hills covered from head to foot with woods, which in summer time are masses of loveliness. In the centre of the dell the stream is spanned by the old stone bridge, arched and buttressed and decked with ivy. Here is that combination of wood and water which is everywhere a charm to the eye. From Tingle Bridge has crossed the continent of the New World, and on his way hither he followed up the beautiful valley of the Delaware, winding in great horseshoe curves through the Allegheny forests. There, on a grand scale, was perpetuated the beauty he had admired at home in Devonshire.

Leaving Tingle Bridge we will turn our faces towards Exmoor. Barnstaple, or "Barum," as it is locally known, is a good starting place for the moor. The town itself is not remarkable except for the pottery industry, and the artistic ware issued therefrom. Victorians may notice some of this ware just at the present in the store of Messrs. Weller Bros. A couch runs from Barum to Lynton, the road joining that from Ilfracombe at Parracombe, whence may proceed by Lynton and Postlock to Minehead in Somersetshire. The coach ride from Barum to Lynton is an extraordinary one, having to traverse of picturesque scenery. At first the country is quietly undulating and well wooded. A few miles out from Barnstaple the coach arrives at the first serious ascent onto the higher country. There by the roadside is an impetuous torrent, certifying to the observer that there is a wild and hilly country on ahead. The ascent becomes so stiff that it is advisable to jump off the coach and have resort to Shanks' mares for awhile. As we stop for a breathing space and look back we are rewarded by a grand view of sea and land extending to the faint blue heights of Cawsand Beacon and Yealm which dominate the landscape. At last the first ascent ends, the Exmoor road is surrounded by other coach bows along over a comparatively level roadway. As we proceed we see the principal heights of Exmoor coming into view. There on the left are the Great and Little Hangers, of inferior height compared to other hills, but impressive on account of their abruptness and barrenness. Here on the right is Bratton down, paralleled out from foot to the summit of the ridge in small fields intersected with hedge rows, and in the distance beyond a cloud, hides the head of Chapman Burroughs, after Dunkyn Beacon the highest point in Exmoor. Not long after leaving Parracombe, where a change of horses is made, the coach road comes out onto the open moor, and zigzagging through the moss and heather we notice the waterfall of Tingle. Here one may pause, sit on the mossy bank, rest one's ears, and listen as it were to a little drama full of the suggestion of human intercourse. For in the falling waters one may discern surprise, laughter, familiar chat, resentment, cheery forgiveness, sympathy and countless other moods that interest us in dealing with our fellow-creatures.

Crossing the Teign, the ascent of Cawsand Beacon may be made. This mountain rises in a perfectly rounded dome, like a bastion standing out from the ramparts that girdle the stronghold of Dartmoor. The view from the summit, though extensive, is not remarkable for its beauty. Many a prospect from the hills in the Wealden country are better worth remembering. Across the intervening cleave of the river Taw one beholds the uplifted crag of Yeo Tor, the highest mountain in the south of England.

Descending the Beacon and crossing the Taw, which simply roars down its cleave, we may put up at the little village of Belstone, perched on the moor-side 800 feet above sea-level. Hence we may visit Cramers Pool, one of the dangerous bog and the most desolate of all England, but now drained by the convicts. From this reservoir no less than eight streams have their sources, the Teign and the Taw among like some fairy palace.

We will leave Dartmoor now, and make our way across country to North Devon and Exmoor. Our route lies down the valley of the Torridge, which receives a considerable addition to its volume in the Dartmoor river called the Okement. The Torridge valley is a series of alternating bluffs—bright with gorse in the spring—and long hollows eroded from the hills by the tortuous course of the stream. On one of these bluffs situated the town of Torrington. The Torridge just below the steep descent from the high green, makes a notably fine curve. A few miles below Torrington is Bideford, with its famous bridge, built by the parish church. The Torridge widens out suddenly above the bridge, and to the bar in Barnstaple Bay makes a fine estuary.

From Bideford we may visit Burrough House, Northam, sacred to the memory of Amyas Leigh, the pebble ridge bordering Barnstaple bay, and Westward hole where geologists will notice a raised beach, and where a military preparatory school is flourishing, made famous in Kipling's Stalky stories. Here, too, we may visit Clovelly, that curious fishing village, to take an impression of its loveliness, but desists from her art with tears in her eyes. "She can draw a haystack or the ruined gateway of some ancient abbey, but Tingle Bridge she can only gaze at, drinking in its beauty with humble delight" or something to that effect. And, indeed, it is a spot not too remarkable in Devonshire scenery, but perhaps in the scenery of the island

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It is only three years ago that young Yung Hsi Hsiao seized the first opportunity which subsequently offered of conveying to Miss Tomalin-Potts, the Chinese empress, an account of her son's education and attainments. The young man, who had been educated in England, had made rapid progress in his studies, and was soon able to speak English fluently. He had also learned to read and write Chinese, and was able to converse in English and Chinese. The young man, who had been educated in England, had made rapid progress in his studies, and was soon able to speak English fluently. He had also learned to read and write Chinese, and was able to converse in English and Chinese. The young man, who had been educated in England, had made rapid progress in his studies, and was soon able to speak English fluently. He had also learned to read and write Chinese, and was able to converse in English and Chinese.

seen woods—a fine covert for the red deer of Exmoor.

On the hilltops the broom and heather grow in large patches, the scented remnants of which raise a pungent odor pervading the atmosphere. Here and there a blanket of mist obscures the highlands. On the right of the road is a long fringe of woodland, unbroken except for a few spots where one catches glimpses of the gay sea far below. Through those woods the moor drops suddenly in a sharp descent of 1,200 to 1,400 feet to the beach. The deer, harassed by the Exmoor hunt, often plunge down this declivity, and find refuge in taking to the water. Looking across the Bristol channel from the Welsh coast opposite this part of Exmoor appears like a long, dark wall of clouds with peaks surmounting it here and there. In the combes the dimpling church of Culbone, which views with Wastdale in Cumberland, St. Lawrence in the Isle of Wight, and Lullington, near Eastbourne, in Sussex, in laying claim to the peculiarity of being the smallest place of worship in England.

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